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THE JERUSALEM POST

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HANOCH'S MECHILLA

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PUTTING FINANCE IN ORDER

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DRUSE IN REVOLT

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BABY POLITICOS

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WAITING FOR THE CALL

Magazine Page 8

'Eichmann deserved punishment ... but not those lower down'

By **ERNIE MEYER**
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"They have no proof against me," accused war criminal John Demjanjuk reportedly told a police undercover agent last year. "They have only forged documents, why do they try to get me to confess? Eichmann gave orders and deserved to get punished, but not those lower down."

This conversation was reported to the court yesterday by Chief Superintendent Arye Kaplan who had been planted at Ramle jail last April to gain Demjanjuk's confidence. He had been introduced to Demjanjuk as deputy warden in charge of the cell block and spent three weeks in the job. But "I don't think I convinced him all the way," Kaplan said.

Although not a member of the "Operation Justice" investigating team, Kaplan had been chosen as the plant by Assistant Commander Alex Ish-Shalom, who heads the team.

Kaplan was born in Vilna, Lithuania, in 1947. He served two years as a private in the Red Army, in neighbouring Latvia, and came on aliyah in 1973. He speaks Yiddish, Hebrew and Russian - but not Ukrainian.

Demjanjuk, who claims that he has been framed by the Soviet Union, also told Kaplan that the Russians had only started showing an interest in him after his wife, Vera, travelled to Russia from their home in Cleveland to visit relatives.

"I also sent parcels home, and now the Russians take revenge," he told Kaplan, implying that the Russians had picked on him solely be-

cause he is Ukrainian. Demjanjuk also told his "friend" that he could not have been Ivan the Terrible who operated the gas chambers at Treblinka, because he did not have a full operator's licence. "In Russia you need seven years' experience before you are fully licensed to handle engines, and I only had four years' experience."

Under cross-examination by defence counsel Mark O'Connor, Kaplan said that Demjanjuk on one occasion had used the pejorative Russian word Zhid in reference to Jews. O'Connor spent much time

DEMJANJUK TRIAL

Page 2

probing whether the word was equally derogatory in Ukrainian, apparently trying to soften the impact of its use by his client. Kaplan said that at one time the use of the term was a criminal offence in Russia.

O'Connor asked the witness whether Demjanjuk had ever been disrespectful to him as a Jew, either in word or in conduct. Kaplan answered: "No, but I could enlarge on the subject." To which court president Dov Levin interjected: "He didn't ask, don't give him any ideas."

O'Connor asked Kaplan what he

had told Demjanjuk in order to gain his confidence.

Kaplan said that he had told the prisoner that while his mother was Jewish, his father had been Lithuanian. He also indicated that he was disillusioned with Israel and planned to emigrate to the U.S.

Kaplan offered to mail Demjanjuk's letters to his wife directly, without submitting them to censorship. But the three letters he "smuggled" out of the jail were in fact handed over to the investigators, who copied and translated them, Kaplan said.

All three letters have been entered into evidence.

O'Connor wanted to know whether there had been an intentional delay in the prisoner's mail deliveries, to induce him to "fall" for Kaplan's offer.

Kaplan also said that it had been difficult to develop a relationship of trust with Demjanjuk. "As soon as I would ask a question relating to his war-time experiences, he would clam up. So I let him talk spontaneously. I did not give him the feeling that I was out to identify him as Ivan the Terrible."

O'Connor asked Kaplan whether during the time he spent in Demjanjuk's cell he had concealed a tape recorder on his body.

Kaplan replied that he had used no electronic devices but had written down any significant remarks in Russian as soon as he left the cell. More often, however, he wrote his reports in the evening.

Asked why he did not use a recorder, as is standard police practice in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Attorney Rotenstreich replaces Justice Landau

Pollard probe ready to go

By **MENACHEM SHALEV**
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The government-appointed panel charged with investigating the Jonathan Pollard spy affair intends to question all of the cabinet ministers whose subordinates were involved.

There was a hitch in the formation of the panel yesterday when it was learned that former Supreme Court President Moshe Landau, who had been named to it together with former IDF chief of general staff Zvi Tsur, declined the appointment. Dr. Yehoshua Rotenstreich, a Tel Aviv attorney and president of the Press Council, was offered the post and accepted it.

Landau informed Prime Minister Shamir and Cabinet Secretary Eliakim Rubinstein of his decision yesterday morning in a meeting at the prime minister's office. He said that although he does not reject, in principle, the idea of an investigating committee, he believes that the limited authority invested in such a committee would not allow him, a former justice, to fulfil such a role.

Rotenstreich said he believed that there was no "practical" difference between the government-appointed panel and a full-fledged judicial commission of inquiry. The differences, he said yesterday, were only on the "theoretical-legal" plane.

A government-appointed committee does not have the power to subpoena witnesses, to compel them to testify under oath or to penalize them for lying or refusing to answer questions, as a judicial commission may. The recommendations of both



Yehoshua Rotenstreich. (Brutmann)

types of panel, however, are not legally binding on the government.

Prime Minister Shamir said in Eilat yesterday that "the government is committing itself to nothing regarding the recommendations" of the panel. But, he added, the panel's recommenda-

tions would be of the "utmost moral importance" and would be "very weighty."

Rotenstreich, 76, said in an interview that he had told Rubinstein that he would resign from the panel if it did not receive the full cooperation of the government and its officials. He said that the threat of such a resignation would serve as an effective deterrent, which would ensure the government's cooperation.

Rotenstreich also said that "an explicit condition" of his agreement to serve on the panel had been that the political echelon would also be investigated for its role in the Pollard affair. He dismissed as "irrelevant" claims that the panel's stature would be diminished by the fact that a judge was not serving on it. "They were looking for a jurist," he said, "and a judge who is no longer serving as one is merely a jurist."

A former chairman of the Israel Bar, Rotenstreich served on the panel headed by Aharon Yariv which examined the government's control over the General Security Services in the wake of last year's Shin Bet affair. He said yesterday that he had also served in Military Intelligence in the 1948 War of Independence. He added that his current knowledge of the Pollard affair was based "only on what I have read in the newspapers."

Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim agreed on Rotenstreich's candidacy following consultations conducted over the telephone by Rubinstein. Nissim originally proposed the idea of the panel to the inner Cabinet.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Knesset panel grills Rabin

By **ASHER WALLFISH**
Post Knesset Correspondent

The Knesset took the first step to probe the Pollard affair yesterday in total secrecy when a panel of legislators heard and questioned Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin for some three-and-a-half hours at the Defence Ministry complex in Tel Aviv.

Rabin reviewed the affair from its start. He is expected to appear at least once more before the subcommittee.

His original brief had been to explain only the tangle around the appointment of Aluf-Mishne Aviem Sella as commander of the Tel Nof air base, near Tel Aviv; the background to Sella's not getting an expected promotion even though he was given a more senior appointment; and the roles of Rabin, Air

Force chief Aluf Amos Lapidot and Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy.

The seven-man subcommittee on intelligence and security services of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, which monitors the operation of the services as part of its parliamentary responsibilities, had invited Rabin to come and brief it, even before the life sentence on Jonathan Jay Pollard was handed down in the U.S.

The subcommittee, which is chaired by Abba Eban, who also heads the full committee, is not a commission of inquiry. It cannot compel people to testify and those who testify will not pledge themselves to speak the truth.

Several members, however, have told *The Jerusalem Post* that nobody

is likely to refuse to appear.

The subcommittee yesterday also drew up a tentative list of people whom it intends to invite.

Instead of meeting five or six times monthly as it normally does, the subcommittee apparently will meet at least four times a week for the next few weeks.

Aluf (res). Aharon Yariv, a former intelligence chief, who attends the subcommittee regularly as its adviser, will help draft the subcommittee's conclusions and help ensure that implementation, if any, can be monitored.

Members of the subcommittee agreed to say nothing to the media about their meetings, including when and where they meet and who has been invited to report and answer questions.

Shamir: Probe 'not binding'

By **JONATHAN KARP**
For The Jerusalem Post

EILAT. - Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday said that recommendations made by the two-man committee investigating the Pollard affair would not be binding. He made this comment during a visit here on the occasion of Eilat Day, the city's 38th anniversary.

"We have made no commitments," said Shamir, who originally had opposed any form of inquiry into the matter. But, he added, "there is no doubt that the recommendations of a committee of such importance will be especially serious."

Concerning Pollard himself, the prime minister said that while the convicted spy had thought he was helping Israel, in fact he had damaged it. "His whole family is suffering and we hope there will be no more tragedies," Shamir told a group of schoolchildren.

The prime minister also expressed strong regrets about the entire Pollard affair.



Bezael students show off Purim makeup during a frolic yesterday on Jerusalem's Ben Yehuda Mall. (Rahamim Israeli)

Maccabi T.A. breaks the Madrid jinx

Post Sports Staff

Maccabi Tel Aviv strode hand-somely into their fifth European Cup basketball final last night when they defeated Real Madrid 89-82 in Spain. Maccabi seized the chance to win the trophy for the third time - they meet the Italian champions Tracer Milan in Lausanne on April 2 in the final - by right, not charity.

Their way had been paved by the 94-84 victory earlier in the evening by Zalgiris Kaunas of the Soviet Union over the French upstarts Orthez, but Maccabi were in no mood to walk into the final by the back door courtesy of the Soviets. Milan last night defeated Zadar 106-85 and finished top of the final pool, with Maccabi second.

IDF officer killed, soldier wounded in security zone

By **DAVID RUDGE**

ROSH HANIKRA. - An IDF officer was killed and a soldier wounded in a shootout with terrorists in the security zone in South Lebanon early yesterday morning, army sources reported.

The dead officer is Seren (Captain) Rami Ben-Zvi, 25, of Kibbutz Ein Harod Meuhad.

The wounded soldier was treated in the field and later transferred to Rambam Hospital in Haifa. His injuries were said to be slight.

The gun fight occurred along the northern border of the security zone, about six kilometres northwest of the Bint J'ail village.

An IDF patrol spotted terrorists as they were trying to infiltrate the security zone at about 2:30 a.m.

During the exchange of fire, Ben-

Zvi was killed and the other IDF soldier was wounded. The terrorists apparently escaped without casualties.

A similar incident occurred in roughly the same area two days ago when IDF and South Lebanese Army forces spotted what they believed was terrorist activity. They opened fire towards the source, forcing the terrorists to flee. The following day a Kalachnikov rifle, two RPG grenades, three flags apparently belonging to Shi'ite extremists and several bloodstained bandages were discovered at the spot.

During the two years since the withdrawal from South Lebanon, 13 IDF soldiers have been killed in the security zone. Two others were kidnapped, but their fate is unknown.

Ex-Australian PM here

Former Australian prime minister Malcolm Fraser, who arrived in Israel last night, is seeking to discuss Israeli-South African relations with his Israeli hosts. Fraser is to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, he told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport. (Itim)

Weather adds to road toll

Fourteen people were injured, seven seriously, in seven road accidents in the Hasharon area yesterday. Several of the accidents were attributed to the rains and storms which hit the country yesterday. The rains and cold are expected to continue today but are expected to lift by Shabbat.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



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THE JERUSALEM POST

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AMSTERDAM	-1	19	4	39	Clear
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FRANKFURT	-1	20	26	48	Cloudy
CHICAGO	-7	26	2	36	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-7	19	1	24	Clear
PARIS	-5	23	4	43	Clear
GENEVA	-7	10	1	34	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-4	7	9	33	Clear
HONG KONG	19	44	72	72	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	17	43	27	61	Clear
LISSON	16	38	22	72	Cloudy
LONDON	-2	28	48	48	Cloudy
MADRID	1	46	38	69	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-7	1	-5	23	Clear
NEW YORK	-1	16	2	36	Cloudy
OSLO	-3	9	2	36	Clear
PARIS	-1	30	8	46	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	16	48	27	88	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	12	53	27	71	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-5	23	3	37	Clear
TOKYO	2	36	12	54	Cloudy
TORONTO	-13	5	-1	38	Cloudy
VIENNA	-7	19	-2	38	Cloudy
ZURICH	-3	27	8	33	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Stormy, with heavy showers. Snow can be expected in the mountains in the north.

Yesterday's	Humidity	Min-Max	Today's	Humidity	Min-Max
Jerusalem	28	7-13	6	28	7-13
Golan	28	7-13	6	28	7-13
Nahariya	19	12-12	12	19	12-12
Safed	76	2-10	5	76	2-10
Haifa Port	67	17-17	13	67	17-17
Tiberias	61	7-17	13	61	7-17
Nazareth	63	6-14	11	63	6-14
Afula	61	4-17	13	61	4-17
Shomron	62	5-15	13	62	5-15
Tel Aviv	62	1-18	13	62	1-18
B-Q Airport	61	8-18	13	61	8-18
Jericho	40	10-22	18	40	10-22
Gaza	66	11-19	15	66	11-19
Beer Sheva	43	9-21	14	43	9-21
Eilat	33	8-26	21	33	8-26

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Chaim Herzog and Vice Premier Shimon Peres last night attended a reception at Tel Aviv's Dan Hotel marking the 40th anniversary of *Ma'ariv*.

The Uruguayan Minister of the Interior, Mr. Antonio Marchesano yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science as guest of its president, Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky. Mr. Marchesano was accompanied by his wife, daughter, and Uruguayan ambassador Andres Pacheco.

Knesset Member Benny Shalita yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science as guest of its president, Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky. He also met with Professors David Samuel and Moshe Levy, and Uri Ganiel.

Engagement

Norm Guthartz and Lindsey Taylor wish to inform their friends of their engagement.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Muriel Lunden, National President of Women's League for Israel and Mrs. Ben Backon, Executive Director arrived for the Presidents Conference.

HOME NEWS

Nurses threaten sanctions

BY JUDY SIEGEL
Post Health Reporter

The country's hospital nurses threatened last night to "work to rule" starting Monday, unless the health and finance ministers and the heads of the Histadrut meet with them before then.

At an unannounced meeting at Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva, the Nurses' Union secretariat called for the resignation of Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino on the grounds that she has allegedly failed to implement fully the accord signed by the government at the end of the nurses' strike five months ago. If the nurses carry out their threat, they will refuse to work overtime, thus requiring the closing of many hospital departments.

The health minister has consistently argued that she is powerless to implement the nurses' agreement without the cooperation of the finance minister.

Sharir vents anger at A-G

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir and Attorney General Yosef Harish clashed yesterday in the aftermath of the High Court ruling quashing Sharir's earlier decision not to extradite convicted murderer William Nakash to France.

The High Court had returned the Nakash file to Sharir and ordered him to provide hard evidence to back up his contention that Nakash's life would be in danger in a French jail, before again deciding not to extradite him.

An official ministry press release said yesterday that Sharir had expressed his anger to the attorney general at press reports that he had submitted his opinion to Sharir in favour of the immediate extradition of Nakash. The announcement expressed Sharir's dismay at the fact that Harish had admitted to him, at a meeting they had had on Wednesday night, that he had not yet read the High Court ruling in full.

Aids specialist okays visit

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

One of Israel's leading specialists on Aids said yesterday that there is no medical justification for forbidding a young boy from meeting both his Aids-stricken uncle and his grandparents, at whose house the patient is staying.

The Tel Aviv District Court has banned meetings between a 12-year-old and his uncle and grandparents following an appeal by the boy's father. The ban is to remain in force for seven days until the court hears testimony from medical experts and the boy's mother, who is caring for her brother.

"I'm willing to testify in court that Aids can only be transmitted by intimate sexual contact or an exchange of blood," Dr. Shlomo Ma'ayan of Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital told *The Jerusalem Post*. "The ban creates a dangerous precedent," he added.

The lawyers of the boy's father, Hagai Strohweiss and Mordechai Rauche, told *The Post* that they will call witnesses, experts on Aids, to testify that there is a real danger to the boy's life if he meets his uncle.



Defence counsel Mark O'Connor (centre), accompanied by his wife, son and two daughters, leaves Binyanei Ha'uma after yesterday's session of the Demjanjuk trial.

(Continued from Page One)

many countries, Kapan tersely said: "I was not instructed to do so."

O'Connor: "Thus there was a chance of interpretation, if John's [Demjanjuk] words were not recorded."

Kapan: "I wrote down what I heard. Any comment by myself was indicated by brackets as I made my daily reports to my superior, Ish-Shalom."

The "warden" and the prisoner also discussed the ID card which the prosecution says shows that Demjanjuk had trained as an SS camp guard. The Soviet Union transferred the document here last December.

Turning to current events, Kapan said that Demjanjuk had copies of *The Jerusalem Post* and of Russian magazines in his cell.

He would sometimes refer to articles about Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and to Yugoslav war criminal Andrija Arukovic, Kapan said. Demjanjuk shared a cell with Arukovic during part of his imprisonment in the U.S. O'Connor said (Arukovic was later tried in Yug-

(Continued from Page One)

Sharir said that he regretted that Justice Landau had spurned the government's offer. Sources close to Sharir said that Landau's refusal "could be interpreted as an act with a certain political tinge to it."

Some officials yesterday also expressed outrage at the publication of Landau's name before he had agreed to his nomination. They said that the early publicity might have played a role in determining Landau's position. But well-placed legal sources said last night that Landau could not agree to the appointment after former Supreme Court President Yitzhak Kahan had turned down a similar offer by Prime Minister Begin in 1982 to investigate the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Rotenstreich and Tsur are expected to discuss the procedures for the investigation today. They are expected to start hearing witnesses and collecting documents at the beginning of next week.

Shamir's formal writ of appointment to the panel, drafted by Rubinstein in consultation with Attorney General Harish, promises Rotenstreich and Tsur that they will "receive all the information that you require, according to your judgement, in oral or written form, and from any person whom you name."

The writ invokes the "obligatory rules of secrecy" on the panel's deliberations. The panel was asked to submit its findings "including recommendations, as you see fit" to the cabinet, through Shamir "as soon as possible."

DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

lavia and sentenced to death.)

When O'Connor completed his cross-examination, his Israeli colleague, Yoram Sheftel, took over. He asked the witness whether he had tried to get from Demjanjuk the names of his comrades in the Vlasov anti-Communist army that he said he joined late in the war.

When Sheftel returned to Demjanjuk's alleged use of the word "Zhid," Levin came down hard on him.

"You start the 'Zhid' subject again. I bend over backwards to let you and your two colleagues cross-examine as much as you want, but only on condition that you don't deal with the same subject again. Don't take advantage of my forbearance."

PROBE

Government sources estimated yesterday that the committee would conclude its work within one or two months.

Foreign Ministry sources said that preliminary reports from the U.S. indicated that the appointment of the committee had eased the antagonistic atmosphere towards Israel over the Pollard affair.

U.S. ambassador Thomas Pickering told Peres that the administration was "satisfied" with the appointment of the panel. He informed Peres of the prevailing mood in Washington over the affair, but did not convey any "demands or requests," sources said.

MK Ran Cohen (Citizens Rights Movement) urged Attorney-General Harish to order the police to open a criminal investigation against Rafi Eitan, who headed the Scientific Liaison Bureau which ran Pol-

When Sheftel, who addresses the bench directly in Hebrew without the cumbersome process of translation, made as if to speak again, Levin cut him short with: "Don't argue with me."

Prosecutor Shaked only had one or two questions on "re-direct," the process which follows the cross-examination by the defence. But Justice Levin knows his lawyers and their tactics. The time was 1 p.m. and the Thursday session runs to 3.30 p.m., without the usual noon break.

"I don't want the defence to respond to your re-direct questions with a series of 're-cross-examination' questions," Levin said. "Are you embarking on new questioning simply because your next witness is not ready?" he asked.

Shaked said that the prosecution's next witness, police investigator Miriam Ratzfiker, 82, had in fact been waiting her turn since the previous day. It would be better for a person of her age to begin her testimony at 8.30 in the morning, he said.

Levin agreed and adjourned the session until next Tuesday, the day after the Purim holiday.

lard as a spy. Cohen claimed that Eitan allegedly violated Section 121 of the Penal Code which calls for a sentence of seven years imprisonment for anyone who "without permission and authority conspires to commit an act against a friendly state."

Cohen said that only if Eitan did, indeed, act "with permission and authority" would he be immune to criminal prosecution. But then, Cohen added, it would become clear "for all to see" which of the government's leaders did give the order to Eitan. "And that leader will have to bear the responsibility for the act of espionage against the U.S., which has caused Israel so much harm."

Observers noted yesterday that the cabinet had seen fit to translate the Hebrew *Va'adat be'ur* to "investigating committee" - instead of "inquiry committee" - in order to lend a more "legalistic" sound to the term in English.

Impact of Pollard case worries ADL chiefs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two leaders of the U.S. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith yesterday met with government heads to convey their sense of the depth of the crisis that has developed in U.S.-Israel relations around the Pollard affair.

Abraham Foxman, the assistant national director of the ADL, and Burton Levinson, the national chairman, said that "there was a feeling among American Jews, and especially among the ADL, that there was an Alice in Wonderland atmosphere in Israel, in regard to the affair, with a prevalent belief that the entire matter would go away and business could then resume as usual."

Foxman told *The Jerusalem Post* that they had not come to tell the government what to do, but "to share, somehow, an analysis of reality."

He said that the ADL saw the affair as a crisis in credibility between the two governments that could have a very serious impact on

the special relationship that has been based on trust, understanding and good faith.

Foxman noted that the next month would be critical in regard to Israeli interests in the U.S. During this period, he noted, the following Israel-related issues would be coming up: the Saudi arms deal, a possible Jordanian arms deal, a proposal in Congress to cut foreign aid, renewal of the legislation on the special trade relationship with Israel, and the report to Congress on the issue of continued trade with South Africa.

Israel interests could be seriously harmed in every one of these areas, Foxman said. Dramatic measures would be needed to forestall such harmful developments.

The ADL leaders' visit came a week before that of the leaders of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations. Foxman said they had never taken such a step of upstaging Cojo before, even when they had disagreed with a Cojo consensus.

Rabbinical correction on underground appeal

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An official in the Chief Rabbinate told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that, contrary to press reports this week, the chief rabbis had not initiated a new appeal for clemency for the imprisoned members of the "Jewish underground."

It was true, the official said, that a letter calling for clemency had been circulated to synagogues, together with an appeal for funds for the families of the imprisoned underground members, but the letter was actually a copy of one circulated by the chief rabbis over a year ago.

Ascher Wallfish adds from the Knesset:

Mapam MK Yair Tzaban on Wednesday called on Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer to prevent rabbis from using the letter in a Purim appeal for the Jewish underground convicts' fund.

"The chief rabbis, who have already sent circulars to all synagogues about the fund, have seriously overstepped their authority and shown contempt for the judiciary," Tzaban wrote. "In 1938, during the Arab riots, the two chief rabbis, Herzog and Uziel, circularized all synagogues and called on all Jews to refrain from retaliatory attacks against Arab civilians." Tzaban reminded Hammer:

Dedi Zucker (Citizens Rights Movement) wrote the president and the attorney-general charging that

the chief rabbis broke the law by campaigning on behalf of the Jewish convicts. Zucker also wrote President Herzog that the chief rabbis' campaign constituted the sort of inadmissible public pressure that Herzog had announced would make him halt any consideration of clemency for the underground convicts.

Yossi Sarid (CRM), who also wrote Herzog about the clemency process for the Jewish underground, said that the Tuesday evening *Second Look* TV programme about the convicts showed that almost all of them were still very proud of their retaliatory attacks against Arab civilians.

Menachem Shalev adds: The general secretary of Gush Emunim, Daniella Weiss, has said that Herzog was "mistaken" in refusing to consider pardons for Jewish underground members as long as her colleagues demonstrated in their favour.

"If it turns out that the president continues to close his heart despite the suffering of the families," Weiss wrote in the latest issue of *Alef Yod*, a journal of the West Bank settlements, "then we shall again find a way to express the will of the majority of the public."

Weiss wrote that "the demonstrations were legal" and, therefore, the president's refusal to consider the pardons were "contrary to his duty as president."

Cancer-weakened refusenik has heart attack

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Weakened from leukemia, refusenik Yuri Speisman, 55, had a heart attack in Leningrad yesterday. He was having

photographs taken by demand of Ovir, the Soviet visa granting office at the time of the attack.

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of our darling, beloved

SAMUEL (Sam) ERNST
formerly of Durban, South Africa

mourning by his beloved wife, children and grandchildren.

For funeral details, phone Haifa, 04-254532

קרן קימת לישראל
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
mourns the passing of

SARA FOX
née Goldstein

and extends its sincere condolences to her brothers

Joseph and Yona Goldstein
Family and Friends

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our beloved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother

ESTHER WOOLFSON

Mourning by:
Anita and Eric Berman - daughter and son-in-law
Zvi and Suzy Ben-Ze'ev - son and daughter-in-law
Grandchildren and great-grandchildren

The funeral will take place today, Friday, at 11 a.m., at the new cemetery, Raanana.

On the first anniversary of the death of our dear

MIRIAM ECKERLING

there will be a graveside memorial service on Tuesday, March 19, 1987, at 3 p.m.

We shall meet at the entrance to the new section of the Givat Shaul cemetery, Jerusalem.

The Family

daughter of Joy and Philip, and sister of Shoshana, Sharon, Simone and Sarah-Jane
SORAYA ORDMAN
died on March 7, 1987, aged 24, after an illness bravely borne. Her courage will be remembered by family and friends. The funeral took place in Dublin, Ireland, on March 8. Shiva at 99 Kimmage Road West, Dublin 12, Ireland.

The crown is fallen from our head

AHARON (Arussia) COHEN-MINTZ
has died at the age of 87.

The funeral will take place today, Friday, March 13, 1987, leaving at 11 a.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Daphna, Tel Aviv, for Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

A bus will be available for mourners.

The Bereaved:
Wife: Edith
Sons and daughters-in-law: Tanchum and Daphna Cohen-Mintz
Shaul and Miriam Cohen-Mintz.
Daughter and son-in-law: Mara and David Kingston
Grandchildren: Keren, Haim, Michal, David, Uri, Shirley, Roi and Daniel

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our dear

LEA MARDOR
and the second anniversary of the death of our dear

MUNIA MARDOR

there will be a graveside memorial service and tombstone unveiling on Tuesday, March 17, 1987 (16 Nisan 5747) at 4 p.m., at Kfar Shmaryahu Cemetery.

The Family

The family of the late

CAROL (Pickholtz) DROT

wish to thank all those, in Israel and abroad, who have offered them comfort in their time of grief.

A fund in her memory is being established at Ulpanat Bnei Akiva in Arad, to assist graduates who wish to attend the Shtetle Zedek nursing school.

For information on the stone setting/shloshim, please call 057-958832, 057-958037, 057-958545.

The Family in Arad, Petah Tikva, Chicago, Atlanta and Pittsburgh

In memory of our beloved

ESTHER C. ELBIN

whose third Yahrzeit will be observed on Sunday, March 15, 1987 (Adar 14, 5747).

Her family and friends

On the thirtieth day after the death of our mother and grandmother

MARY REISS

a memorial service and tombstone unveiling will take place on Tuesday, March 17, 1987 at 9 a.m. at the Mt. of Olives cemetery, Jerusalem.

We will meet at the cemetery entrance (opposite the police station).

The Family

But rebels still likely to get \$40m. in aid

House vote on Contras disappoints Reagan

WASHINGTON. — The White House said yesterday that President Reagan was disappointed by a House of Representatives vote to suspend U.S. aid to Nicaragua's "Contra" rebels but he remained committed to the movement.

"The president is disappointed but feels that we must press ahead with support for the Contras and that there is time to reverse this vote in terms of subsequent aid to the Contras," spokesman Martin Fitzwater told reporters.

The House voted 230 to 196 Wednesday night in favour of a bill calling for \$40 million of scheduled aid to be withheld for up to six months.

During that period, the bill calls for Reagan — who has made Contra aid one of his key initiatives — to give to Congress an accounting of past aid, including profits from secret U.S. arms sales to Iran diverted to the Contras.

Congressional leaders conceded that despite the House vote and continuing turmoil in the Contras' political movement, they can not stop the \$40m., the last instalment of \$100m. approved last year.

Even if the Senate — which is expected to consider the issue next week — agrees with the House vote, the leaders said they

will be unable to muster the necessary two-thirds majority in each chamber to override a certain Reagan veto of the bill.

Senate majority leader Robert Byrd said Reagan will have a "hard time" sustaining congressional support for future aid to the Contras. But he conceded that Reagan likely will get the last instalment of the \$100m. approved.

"We don't expect to be able to prevent the \$40m. from going forward," Byrd said. "We don't have the votes to override a veto."

But the top opposition leader said the Senate will vote soon, at least as a symbolic protest, on measures to block the \$40m. because he believes "the American people are entitled to an accounting of every dollar spent."

Critics of Reagan's Central America policy are gearing up for a battle this autumn over his request for \$105m. of new aid for the Contras, who have been battling the leftist Nicaraguan government for six years.

The opposition Democratic leadership in Congress has said it can win that battle, especially after the resignation last week of Arturo Cruz, a leader of the United Nicaraguan Opposition.

The departure of Cruz, the most respected Contra leader in Washington, was considered a severe blow to the rebel cause.

Fitzwater said the White House was "still hopeful that the Congress will maintain their commitment to the Contras." Other administration officials have predicted the climate in Congress will change as the showdown over further aid draws closer.

But many staunch Contra supporters in Congress, including Robert Michel, leader of Reagan's Republican party in the House, and Senator Robert Dole, Senate Republican leader, fear the president could lose the battle for new aid.

"It's going to be tough," Dole said Wednesday about the fight to win new aid. "It's probably iffy."

In Miami, Cruz said that Wednesday's congressional move to cut aid was not linked to his resignation.

"The writing was on the wall" because of the arms sale to Iran scandal, Cruz said when he arrived here from Costa Rica. Profits from the secret arms sales reportedly went to the rebels.

Cruz, considered UNO's most moderate leader, said he did not consider the congressional move as "a blow" because Reagan could still veto the measure. (AP, Reuter)

Soviets stage second N-test

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union yesterday staged its second nuclear test since abandoning a unilateral test freeze two weeks ago, exploding a device at an underground test range in Kazakhstan on the steppes of central Asia.

The official Tass news agency said the device's yield was "up to 20 kilotons," the force of the U.S. atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 in the final days of World War II.

Tass said the test at the Semipalatinsk range 2,800 kms southeast of Moscow near the Chinese border was conducted "with a view to upgrading military technology." It gave no further details in its two-paragraph dispatch.

The nuclear explosion followed a February 26 blast at the range that ended a 19-month halt in Soviet weapons testing.

Radio Moscow's international service reported the latest test in its morning news broadcast and said, "the Soviet Union is ready at any time to resume the moratorium if the United States agrees to join it. The Soviet Union is known as a supporter of ending all nuclear tests."

The last Soviet test before the freeze was on July 25, 1985. On August 6 of that year, the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing, the Kremlin announced its moratorium on weapons testing.

Soviet officials said continued U.S. testing forced them to resume testing as well. The Soviets had said they would stage no tests until after the first U.S. test blast of 1987.

Since January 1 the U.S. has exploded two nuclear devices at its underground test range in the Nevada desert.

In Washington, a U.S. State Department spokeswoman said the latest Soviet test had been expected.



In Finland, where general elections take place this weekend, even the sight of nudes fails to generate much notice from the public. The text on these eye-catching posters at a Helsinki bus stop reads: "Are you without ideas? Use your vote!" (Reuter telephoto)

Ecuador earthquake toll may reach 1,000

QUITO (Reuter). — Ecuador's civil defence board said yesterday it feared up to 1,000 people may have died in the country's earthquake last week, more than triple the current confirmed death toll.

Board spokesman Gabriel Ospina said rescue teams aboard helicopters and on foot were searching for victims in areas isolated by mudslides in northeastern Ecuador.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross says the confirmed death toll is at least 300, with at least 4,000 missing after last Thursday's tremor.

Its epicentre was near the Reventador volcano, 90km. east of here.

In the hardest hit province, Napo, landslides and a river swollen by mudslides swept away hamlets and buried many huts, leaving at least 10,000 people homeless.

Red Cross President Hugo Merino urgently appealed for tents, blankets and medicine from other countries.

The Ecuadorian government asked Israel to provide aid for the victims of last week's earthquake, Israel Radio reported yesterday. Requested were tents, medical supplies and food preserves, and an airplane to transfer the relief supplies at Ecuador's expense.

The Ecuadorian government says the earthquake cost \$926 million in projected losses to its 1987 budget. It is seeking to suspend payments due to private foreign banks this year.

Johannesburg police break up protest

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter). — Police with guns and whips fired tear-gas in Johannesburg's central shopping district yesterday to break up a peaceful procession by black youths.

Dusty warehouse yields treasure trove

Gershwin, Kern, Porter melodies found

NEW YORK (Reuter). — A dusty warehouse in a tiny New Jersey town has yielded enough material to keep Broadway singing and dancing for decades.

"The Great Way" is always searching for inspiration, and has recently imported musicals like those based on Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables* and T.S. Eliot's poems about cats.

But now a treasure trove has been found of forgotten songs, manuscripts and musicals by George Gershwin, Jerome Kern and other giants of the American musical theatre of the 1920s and 1930s.

"Someone has compared this to finding King Tut's (Tutankhamun's) tomb," said John Ludwig, executive director of the National Institute for Music Theatre in Washington.

"I'd say it's more like the Rosetta Stone (which enabled hieroglyphic writing to be deciphered) — explaining various pieces, giving us parts that were missing," in shows by Gershwin, Kern, Richard Rodgers and others, Ludwig said in a telephone interview.

There are also lost and forgotten manuscripts by the likes of Vincent Youmans, Sigmund Romberg, Rudolf Friml, Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, and Cole Porter.

Ludwig, whose institute is cataloguing the materials, said that without the discovery of the 20,000 pieces of paper that were locked for years in 80 boxes in a warehouse across the Hudson River from New York City in Secaucus, some of the shows could never be properly revived.

Among the discoveries:

• At least 175 songs by Kern along with 20 minutes of material trimmed from his most famous musical, *Show Boat*, because they made the show run longer than four hours.

• Music to about 70 lost songs by Gershwin, many with lyrics by his brother Ira, in addition to missing original scores and portions of his musicals *Pardon My English*, *Primrose* and *Tiptoes*.

• Manuscripts by other giants of the American stage, including Youmans, Romberg and Friml.

• Thirty Cole Porter manuscripts and works of Rodgers and Hart, including a missing piano score to their musical *Peggy Ann*.

"I think it's very exciting. I'm very happy that the materials weren't destroyed over the years," said Morton Gould, a composer and conductor who knew Gershwin and who is

president of ASCAP, the music licensing agency which will have jurisdiction over the songs.

"Even if the quality is variable you are talking about the giants and geniuses of those years," he said.

The materials had been stored in a Warner Brothers warehouse in Secaucus, about five km. west of New York City, after the film company bought several major music publishers in the late 1920s.

Ludwig said the boxes were discovered in 1982 and were immediately shipped to Manhattan and stored in a vault while legal matters were worked out.

With many of those issues now resolved, he said, scholars have been permitted to look at the materials and to prepare a catalogue which he said should give a major boost to the growing popularity of musicals from the period.

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Finding ways to keep suspects and lawbreakers at home

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A bid to reduce the number of suspects and criminals held in custody is being spearheaded by Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev and backed by his ministry's experts. They are examining a new technique for keeping lawbreakers at home.

In a speech to senior officers, published in this month's *Mar'ot* police magazine, Bar-Lev said that too many people were being arrested and being held until the end of investigations against them.

He compared the situation here with that in the U.S. and said: "I can tell you that there it is a different

world."

The minister continued: "[In the U.S.] it is considered inconceivable to keep in custody people who are not dangerous to the public. Killers, robbers and rapists are arrested and held but most other categories of lawbreakers are not."

Every arrest of a person that is not

essential is a blow to the freedom of the individual and "unfitting behaviour in a free society," said Bar-Lev.

Police Ministry experts are currently testing a system that could mean that minor criminals will be able to stay at home instead of being jailed.

Suspected offenders will be placed under house arrest, guarded by an electronic "watchdog" that beams an alarm signal to the police if they stray too far.

The device is an unbreakable plastic bracelet fitted to the subject's leg. It contains a device which is able to sense when the wearer has gone over

the limit—usually set at a few metres from home.

Prisoners will not be forced to take part in the project but, if they agree to, they will be asked to sign a form pledging not to break the rules of house arrest. If they do not keep their pledge, they will go back to jail.

Police Ministry officials are re-

portedly happy with the device, which they say is cheap, effective and does away with the need to separate non-dangerous criminal suspects from their families.

They also believe it might help relieve the problem of overcrowding in the country's jails.

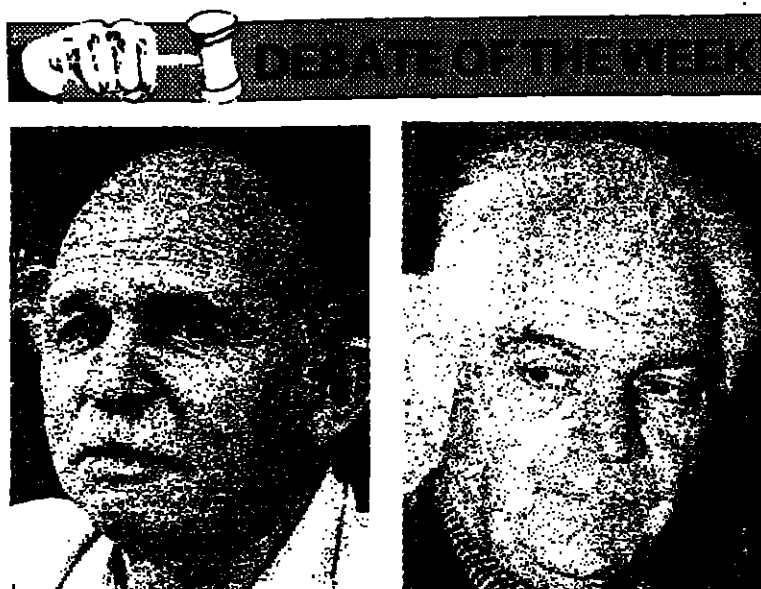
MKs fire questions at gov't on Pollard affair

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

All Premier Yitzhak Shamir's efforts to persuade the nation that it is Israeli hysteria about the Pollard affair that threatens to infect the U.S., that it is internal criticism that is doing the damage, will be to no avail. For this "amateurish, stupid and irresponsible" spy case has done more damage to U.S.-Israel relations than the combined efforts of all the Arab states, Mapam's Victor Shemtov warned the Knesset this week.

Shamir's protestations that this was "an unauthorized wild-cat operation" and his sanguine assurance that the affair was "now at an end," were both unacceptable, for there still remained the fact that it was an offence under the Criminal Code to endanger relations with a friendly state, even if unwittingly.

Was it conceivable that a senior Israel Air Force officer would embark on a spying operation without consulting his superiors? And would they not in turn seek the advice and consent of those above them—all the way up to the prime minister himself? Shemtov asked.



MKs Victor Shemtov and Mattityahu Peled. (Uzi Keren, Aliza Auerbach)

The claim of "I didn't know" had become an "immoral norm" in this government that knew nothing of the most "elementary forms of ministerial responsibility."

Why weren't spymaster Rafael Eitan and Air Force Brigadier-

General Aviem Sella being placed on trial, if indeed they had acted without authorization? Why had Sella been promoted? Was no one to answer for his mistakes?

No internal government inquiry would do here. There must be a

commission of inquiry under the law, Shemtov urged.

Citizens Rights Movement MK Yossi Sarid went further: What would the Americans feel, he asked, when they saw that it was a transport minister (Haim Corfu) who had been sent to reply to this no confidence motion?

Only one conclusion was possible—that the government of Israel, alone in the world, had not yet realized the gravity of the Pollard affair, that the government of Israel, unlike President Reagan, who had personally appeared on television to acknowledge his mistakes in the Irangate scandal, had no need of the people's confidence.

Clearly it was no longer necessary to belong to Herut to believe that "God has chosen us to rule."

Sarid had no faith that the government would appoint a commission of inquiry (the Knesset session was held on Tuesday, 24 hours before the inner cabinet's decision to establish an inquiry committee which falls far short of a commission). The solution, he said, was for the Knesset to set up its own inquiry under Article 22 of the Basic Law: the Knesset.

Mattityahu Peled of the Progressive List for Peace, an IDF reserves general and veteran of a commission that probed the 1950s Lavon affair, reminded the Knesset that the last three commissions—headed by Justices Agranat, Kahan, and Bejski—had merely shifted all the blame onto the executive arm and whitewashed the political echelon. The choice here was simple: either Eitan and Sella must be prosecuted, or the ministers responsible must resign.

The Pollard case, unlike the Dreyfus affair, showed every sign of

arousing revulsion against Jews, and making them ashamed of themselves, Peled said. For the Pollards had not just betrayed the trust placed in them as citizens of their country, but, on Jonathan Pollard's testimony, had been made to feel like whores, had been forced to take money for their spying. "What perverted mind dreamed up that trick?" Peled wondered.

The majority of speakers, including Uzi Baram (Alignment) and Meir Shitrit (Likud), were highly critical of the government—though not to the point of voting no confidence.

But the National Religious Party's Haim Druckman, like Kach's Meir Kahane before him, put the Americans in the dock.

Israel, said Druckman, should remind the Americans of "all their own Pollards who have worked so indefatigably in our midst, spying on us, since the establishment of the State of Israel." There were "countless examples": efforts to discover the secrets of Dimona, of a large airfield in the south of the country, and—worst of all for Druckman—the work of the U.S. embassy staff who "ceaselessly wander around the settlements of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip photographing every new development."

Had the U.S. supplied the information, which Druckman claimed was so vital to Israel, there would have been no need for Pollard.

"What Pollard and those who ran him did, was not at all directed against America, but was, rather, for the good of the state of Israel. And that is, in all truth, for the good of the U.S.," he said.

Holiday warning for parents

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Police have appealed to parents to beware of dangerous Purim outfits and toys that could harm their children.

Every year hundreds of youngsters are injured during the festival, said a spokesman. And despite a joint

effort by the police and the Industry and Trade Ministry to halt the sale of dangerous goods "there are still plenty on the market."

Parents should keep a special look-out for fireworks, toy guns that use exploding caps, matches and inflammable fancy dress costumes, said the police.



Hanoch Gertner and the megilla he transcribed. (Y. Zaken/Media)

Proud scribe provides his hostel with a scroll

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Purim will be special this year for the 26 residents of the Magen hostel for retarded adults in Jerusalem's Baka quarter, who will be hearing the reading of a Scroll of Esther transcribed by one of their own members.

Hanoch Gertner, 40, who prepared the megilla on parchment, spent many months copying it out. Gertner was taught the art of the scribe by his late father and afterwards by a private teacher, according to Sara Sherman, director of the hostel.

The megilla reading will take place together with the members of the *Kol Haneshama* Reform congregation in Baka. They will be joined by students at Pardes, an Orthodox institute for Jewish studies, and former U.S. senior citizens in delivering *mishloach manot*—food parcels—to elderly people in the neighbourhood.

The help the hostel's residents are getting on Purim, Sherman stressed, is part of a year-round tradition in which the local Orthodox Yehidya Congregation and the Ezra youth movement also participate. The hostel is run by Akim.

Elsewhere in Jerusalem, confusion continues to reign this year over whether the residents of new outlying neighbourhoods should read the megilla on Saturday night and Sunday morning, which is when Purim falls, or on Sunday night and Monday morning, which is Shushan Purim, the day the megilla is read in cities which were walled at the time of Joshua.

According to a ruling by Sephardic Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu, all of the new neighbourhoods, such as Pisgat Ze'ev and Har Nof, are to observe Shushan Purim, together with the rest of the capital. Former Sephardic chief rabbi Ovadia Yosef, however, has issued a ruling that residents of Har Nof should read the megilla on both days, but that they should only recite the appropriate blessing on Saturday night and Sunday.

What an inquiry committee can do

Lawyer David Kretzmer explains the legal standing of an inquiry committee (*va'adat beirur*) such as the one appointed by the inner cabinet to probe the handling of the Pollard affair.

The Commission of Inquiries Law, 1968 empowers the government to decide on the setting up of a commission of inquiry to investigate a matter "currently of essential public importance which requires investigation." Once the government has decided to establish such a commission, the appointment of its members is in the hands of the president of the Supreme Court.

A commission of inquiry has the power to subpoena witnesses, to demand that documents be presented to it and even to issue search warrants for documents. Persons who give false evidence before the commission may be charged with perjury. The proceedings of a commission are subject to the *sub judice* rules which apply to court proceedings, and the commission must comply with procedural safeguards to ensure that a person likely to be harmed by the inquiry is represented before it.

The Commission of Inquiries Law states expressly that the power of the government to set up a commission of inquiry does not "derogate from the power of a minister to establish an 'investigation committee' (*va'adat beirur*) in order to investigate a mat-

ter in his field of authority, provided that a commission of inquiry has not been established under this law." Such an "investigation committee" does not, however, have any of the statutory powers of a commission of inquiry. It may not subpoena witnesses and witnesses who choose to appear before it are not liable for perjury if they give false evidence.

The power of an individual minister to establish an "investigation committee" may be exercised by a number of ministers acting together. The decision of the cabinet at its meeting on Wednesday may be seen as exercise of this power. Not having the powers of a commission of inquiry, the "investigation committee" will be largely reliant on the goodwill of government ministers and other persons connected with the Pollard affair, who are exactly the persons with the most to fear from the committee's findings.

While government ministers could require officials to appear before the committee, there would be no sanction against people no longer employed by the government who refused to give evidence before the committee.

The "investigation committee"

would certainly be required to hear the version of every person likely to be adversely affected by its findings, but it would not be bound under law to allow every such person to be represented in all the proceedings, to see all the evidence and to cross-examine witnesses. This could possibly be regarded as the one advantage of such a committee by those who believe that the procedural requirements imposed on a commission of inquiry are too strict.

The Commission of Inquiries Law does not bind the government to accept the recommendations of a commission of inquiry. It would seem, however, that once the government has exercised its statutory power to establish such a commission, it has a general legal duty to implement the commission's specific recommendations, unless there are serious and weighty considerations which prevent it from doing so.

The findings of an "investigation committee" do not have the same standing as those of a commission of inquiry and it is, therefore, doubtful whether they have the same binding force.

The writer is professor of law at the Hebrew University.

Sharir may compensate Welsh tourist

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir is seeking means to compensate a tourist who was turned back at Eilat in February 1986 in a case of mistaken identity.

Christopher Davies of Wales was denied entry to Israel by airport authorities because they believed he was a man named Douglas Davies, who had been arrested three years earlier for possessing narcotics.

Apparently, no explanation was given to the Welsh tourist at the time. He only discovered why he had been put on a return flight after he was back in Britain. Intasun, the company that sold him his ticket, offered him £69 in compensation—but it was nowhere near the sum Davies had spent in preparation for his vacation. He sent back the cheque.

Davies took his case to the Israel Embassy in London, eliciting sympathy and an apology, but nothing

else. As a last resort, he turned to the BBC's *Watchdog* programme.

Sharir, who was shown a London *Jewish Chronicle* news clipping describing the Davies case, agreed that Davies had been treated unjustly. The matter has been referred to the director-general of the Tourism Ministry.

Sharir did not say whether he would invite Davies to Israel at the ministry's expense.

In another case the ministry is paying for a fortnight's visit here by the parents and sister of the late Miriam Stucker, a German tourist who was murdered by terrorists near Kibbutz Revivim a year ago.

Sharir made a point of personally inviting her father Jurgen Stucker, a Lutheran minister, during a recent trip to Germany.

The Stucker family arrived in Israel on March 7. Pastor Stucker has planted trees in his daughter's memory in Jerusalem's Old City.

Ethiopian study group inaugurated

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The "Institute for the Study of the Heritage of Ethiopian Jewry" promised at the end of the massive strike by Ethiopian Jews over a year ago, has been dedicated at Jerusalem's Machon Meir where the institute is located.

In addition to the *kesim* or traditional religious leaders of the Ethiopian Jewish community, others taking part in Wednesday's ceremony included Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira, Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer and Absorption Minister Ya'acov Ts'ur.

The establishment of the institute

followed a ruling by the High Court of Justice last October on an appeal by a group of Ethiopian Jews. At present, the institute is to deal only with the genealogy of Ethiopian Jews, some of whom, according to the Chief Rabbinate, mixed with non-Jews in the past.

According to the agreement, which ended the strike, the *kesim* would cooperate with rabbis and advise rabbinical courts on the lineage of Ethiopian Jews. Until now, the rabbinical authorities have refused to arrange the marriage of any Ethiopian Jew who did not undergo a symbolic conversion in a ritual bath.



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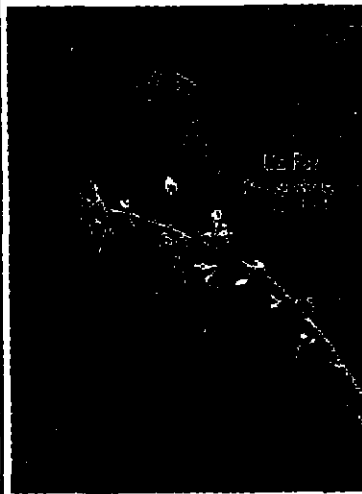
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THE ANGUISH was etched on the faces of the women. The tears in their eyes spoke of their grief. The religious dignitaries, dressed in long black robes and white head-dresses, looked stern and sombre as befitting the occasion.

The younger men and many of the youths seemed tense and angry, with their faces partially obscured by the folds of their keffiyehs, giving them a menacing appearance.

They stood in ranks, a solid phalanx of people several thousand strong, in the centre of the village, or crammed on to balconies and rooftops overlooking the main square.

The Golan Heights Druse had gathered in Buk'ata to pay their last respects to Ghali Farhat, who died after being shot in the head by a police bullet during riots in the village on Sunday. She was the first Druse resident of the region to die as a result of clashes with Israeli security forces.

The police had fired tear-gas canisters and warning shots, over the heads of the demonstrators, in an effort to disperse the rioters who had ignored repeated requests to disperse. The fatal bullet apparently ricocheted off the underside of a balcony and struck Farhat in the head.

Police have launched an official inquiry into the incident. But even if the findings corroborate the accident theory, they will not alter the indisputable fact that blood has been spilled. And that, for the Golan Heights Druse, marks a new chapter in the history of their nearly 20 years of relations with the Israeli state.

To make matters worse, in their eyes, the victim was a defenceless woman, a 50-year-old housewife and the mother of four children.

Her death, coinciding with a vibrant upsurge in pro-Syrian attitudes and sentiments among the 15,000 Druse on the Golan Heights, could have dire consequences for the future stability of the region.

The increasing tendency to radical views was underscored by the number of people who attended the funeral service on Tuesday, and by the presence of women among the demonstrators — a noteworthy departure from strict Druse tradition. The general strike called by Druse leaders and pro-Syrian activists was solid. Streets in the villages were deserted. Shops, schools, offices and all places of business run by Druse were closed.

Almost everyone made their way to Buk'ata in cars, lorries or on foot. Buses that would normally have transported children to the regional high school in Mas'ada, were used instead to ferry the youngsters and other mourners to the site of the funeral service.

Throughout the morning they waited, ignoring occasional snow squalls and bitter cold, for the coffin bearing Farhat's body.

Police, anxious to avoid any confrontation in the tense and emotion-laden atmosphere, monitored the flow of mourners from the side of the road leading to Buk'ata and made no attempt to interfere.

In the afternoon, with the arrival of the coffin, police stopped all other traffic from entering the village. Journalists were allowed through with a warning that they were entering at their own risk and could not count on receiving protection.

As a precaution, police and border police were deployed around government and municipal offices, in case of trouble when the mourners returned to their homes after the service.

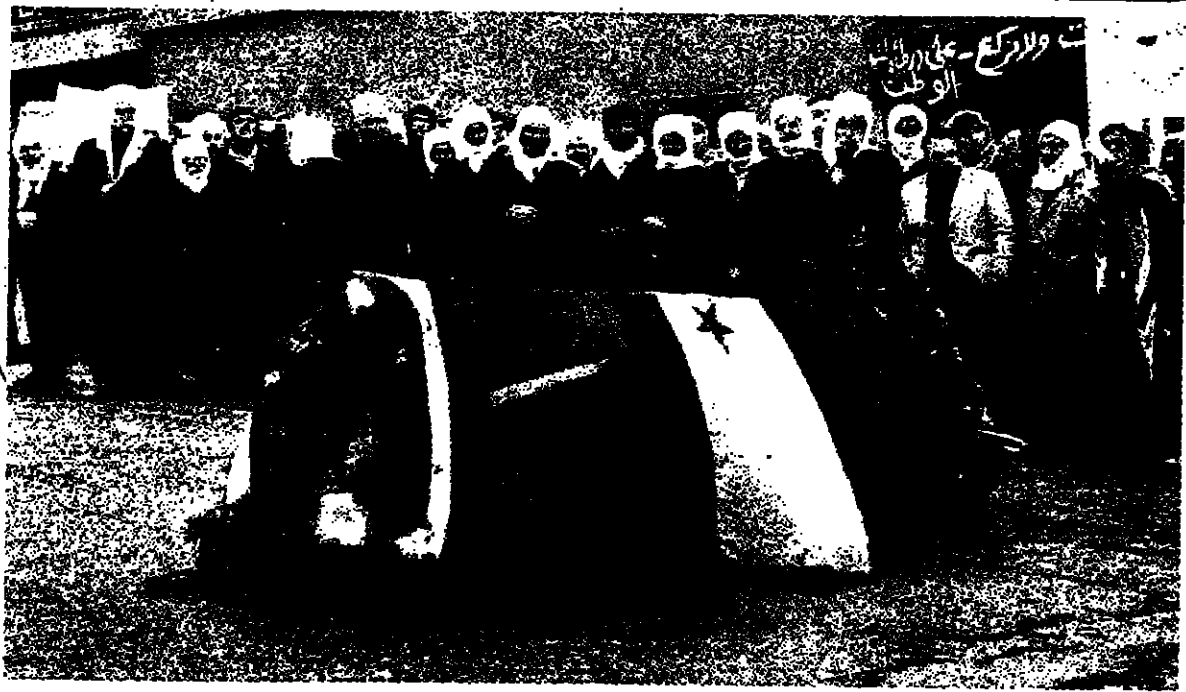
Moments after Farhat's coffin reached Buk'ata, it was covered in a Syrian flag and carried aloft by a crowd of keffiyeh-covered men, chanting pro-Syrian slogans and flashing two-fingered victory salutes.

The eulogies that followed, while the coffin lay in the village square, were equally as inflammatory as speaker after speaker denounced the Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights, and the "iron fist" policies of the police and government administration.

BUT WEREN'T THE Druse themselves at least partly to blame for the recent wave of violence in the vil-

The Syrian push for hearts, minds of Golan Druse

A woman's death from a police bullet and an upsurge of pro-Syrian sentiments among Golan Heights Druse may shatter the area's stability, David Rudge reports.



The Syrian flag-draped coffin of Golan Heights resident Ghali Farhat, shot in the head by police during a riot, lies in the village square of Buk'ata.

(Photos by David Rudge)

lages that culminated in Farhat's death. I asked a tall figure among the crowd.

After all, I continued, the Druse had insisted on staging a demonstration in Majdal Shams last month, despite police warnings that such protests were illegal.

"The police had no right to interfere. Their presence in such large numbers was a provocation," replied the man, speaking through the folds of the keffiyeh covering the lower half of his face.

"February 14 is a special day for us because it marks the anniversary of our first general strike against becoming Israeli citizens and against Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights," he said. "We have held demonstrations in the past without any trouble. But this time the police tried to stop us. If they had not interfered there would not have been any violence."

But didn't the raising of Syrian flags on Israeli territory, and the chanting of pro-Syrian, anti-Israeli slogans, also constitute provocation on the part of the Druse?

"The Golan Heights belongs to Syria not Israel and we see ourselves as Syrians. Our forefathers fought alongside the Syrians against the Turks and against the French. That is why we celebrate Syrian Independence Day on April 17," he replied.

"The Israelis should not object to us raising the flag of Syria on Syrian territory. I didn't hear anybody complain about Anatoli Shcharansky drawing the symbol of Israel when he was in a Russian prison. We also feel that we are prisoners," he added.

The man, a resident of Majdal Shams, also blamed police for the disturbances in Mas'ada at the end of last month, and for the rioting in Buk'ata last Sunday where Farhat was fatally wounded. Ten policemen were also injured in the fighting, including one who was stabbed.

"The police were not as badly injured as they made out. The trouble started because a policeman pushed one of our leaders to the

ground, an old man, who had gone to ask them not to interfere. When the people saw that they became angry," he said.

But what were the Druse doing there in the first place, especially hundreds of children who should have been attending classes at the regional high school?

That day (March 8) marked the 24th anniversary of the Ba'ath party's rise to power in Syria. The Golan Heights residents had also heard on Damascus radio that Syria intended to supply water to Buk'ata.

"The people went up to the hill nearest the border to see the pipe and connect it up over this side," he said. "There have been problems with the supply of water to the village. The Syrians promised to help and the people wanted to see it with their own eyes."

BUT WHY DID THE Druse look to Syria for aid when the Israeli government had been so forthcoming in helping to improve facilities and services? New schools and kindergartens had been built, including the high school opened 18 months ago in Mas'ada, and more were in the process of construction to ease the shortage of classrooms.

Water plants have been established, including one which pumps water up from the Banias to Buk'ata, and various other development projects undertaken to boost municipal services and improve the standard of living for the residents.

Wasn't it true, I asked, that they had prospered during the past 20 years? The amount of land under cultivation, just 2,420 dunams in 1967, had almost quadrupled since then, while their flocks of sheep and goats, numbering a total of 3,000 just after the Six Day War had increased tenfold. Similarly there were only three tractors throughout the villages when the first survey was made by the Israeli military administration in the Golan Heights. Today tractors are counted in their hundreds.

"That's all true, but it would have happened in the natural course of events. The Jewish settlements

around here, which had nothing to do with me, have also prospered, at a faster rate," said the man.

"On the other hand, the Jewish settlers don't have to suffer from police harassment. They are not woken up in the night by somebody knocking at the door to take you or one of your family away for questioning."

"We have local councils, but we cannot choose our own representatives and leaders. The people who run the councils were put there by the Israeli authorities, not elected by us."

"We get leaflets distributed by Kach telling us to leave our homes and go to Syria, or to stay put and shut up," the man added.

His complaints were echoed by A'raf Tzafadi, a resident of Mas'ada and a staunch Syrian sympathiser.

"We have no freedom here and the situation has got worse since they removed the military governorship and imposed Israeli law on the region," said the tough-talking father of ten.

"They (Jewish settlers) accuse us of cultivating state-owned land and stealing water by building ponds to catch the rain and using the water from the ponds to irrigate our crops and groves. Water we collect from the sky, we don't steal it from anybody. The land is ours and has been for generations. It belongs to Syria, not to Israel."

"At least when the military administration was here we were treated as an occupied area. Now they expect us to pay taxes and rates to a state we don't recognize and don't want."

Tzafadi has several times run into trouble with the Israeli authorities because of his publicly-expressed extremist and nationalist views. Returning from the funeral to his home, Tzafadi pointed to the jumbled pile of masonry and reinforced concrete opposite the house in which the family now live.

"That was once my house but the authorities demolished it because of my outspoken political beliefs."



Two youths in the Golan Heights village of Mas'ada.

"I and two of my sons were jailed for taking part in the demonstrations against Peres when he visited Majdal Shams while he was prime minister," added Tzafadi.

The wall of the living-room is adorned with photographs of Syrian President Hafez el-Assad and a hand-carved replica of the Syrian emblem, which his young children held up proudly before their visitor.

"Assad promised us on Syrian television this week that he will free the Golan Heights and kick out the Israeli conquerors," said Tzafadi. "The president is a man of his word. It will happen in time, maybe not tomorrow, or next week, or next month. Maybe it will take a few years, but it will happen."

"The Turks were here for four hundred years, but in the end, like the French, they were overthrown. One thing is for sure: the Golan Heights will not remain in Israeli hands forever."

Tzafadi said the recent clashes between Druse residents and the police were the results of the Israeli administration's "iron fist" policies and the imposition of Israeli law.

"Israel is now reaping the bitter harvest sowed by its annexation policies. It is natural for oppressed people to demonstrate against the conquerors," he said. "Now blood has been spilled, the blood of an innocent woman. If they continue to use bullets against us, we will fight back," he warned.

THE SPIRIT OF Syrian nationalism seems to have infiltrated the classrooms, as well as the homes of the villagers.

A 17-year-old student at the Mas'ada regional high school, speaking broken Hebrew, explained that his affinities lay with Syria, even though he had never experienced what it was like to live under Syrian rule.

"My grandfather and my father were Syrians and I'm a Syrian. They tell me what it was like then and it seems it was better than what we have now," he declared.

But how could he compare a modern democratic state like Israel to the Syrian dictatorship?

"There is no democracy in Israel, not when the police come round to the schools and take away children for questioning. They took away two boys, both aged 10, because they had demonstrated in the streets. That's not democracy," he charged.

The boy, who asked not to be named, said he watched Syrian television regularly, because they had good programmes and it was easier for him to understand. They often had programmes devoted to the Druse residents of the Golan Heights, he said.

Asked what he intended to do when he left school, the teenager replied: "Take one of the stipends offered by the Communists to continue my education in either Syria or Russia."

"My parents couldn't afford to send me to study at a university in Israel, even though I might like to, so I'm looking forward to going abroad to study," he added. As many as 80-90 scholarships a year are now given to residents of the Golan Heights for study in Syria, Russia or a Communist-bloc country.

Moderate and pro-Israeli Druse, who have kept a low profile for the past few weeks, cited Syrian propaganda on television and radio, the granting of stipends to students and the use by Syria of the Givat Hatza'akot (shouting hill) near Majdal Shams as partial reasons for the resurgence of pro-Syrian attitudes in the Golan Heights Druse villages.

The Syrians, they said, were past masters at the art of propaganda and disinformation. They used their air time well and efficiently, devoting two or three programmes a week to the residents of the Golan Heights.

The February 14 demonstration in Majdal Shams was given live coverage by Syrian television who probably had cameras with long-range lenses at a nearby observation point.

Syria, unlike Israel, had done very little to help the Druse, but made the most of cases like supplying water to Buk'ata.

Most of the television programmes are aimed at the younger generation who have never known Syrian rule. They believed what they heard and saw on television.

The stipends too, are a major incentive to pro-Syrian activity. Pro-Israeli residents, who spoke on condition of anonymity, charged that those who received the grants were the ones who had proved to be trouble-makers.

"Children and their parents who mind their own business and go about their daily lives without causing any trouble are not the ones who are offered grants," said a villager who described himself as a moderate. "The ones who do are those whose families have shown their support for Syria and have taken part in demonstrations," he added.

The Givat Hatza'akot is also used by the Syrians to retain a hold on the Druse residents on the Israeli side of the border, said the man.

"The Syrians bring along a relative of somebody this side and shout across for the relative to come to the hill. He goes there because he wants to see and speak with his relative in Syria, but in the process, he is subjected to Syrian propaganda."

"THE DRUSE ARE interested in land, water, their families and their honour," he said. Opposition to Israel's annexation of the Heights, disputes over land and water rights, tax problems, the peace with Egypt, and lately the violent clashes with the police were all fodder for the Syrian propaganda machine.

The Syrians played on the fears and amplified the problems and, with direct access via television and radio into virtually every home on the Golan Heights, they had a captive audience.

Israel needed to fight fire with fire and start its own propaganda campaign in the region — if it was not already too late, he added.

Moderate elements have also expressed concern over the increasing intrusion of pro-Syrian propaganda in schools and kindergartens. Politically-motivated leaflets denouncing Israel, apparently penned by students at the regional high school, have recently been distributed throughout the villages.

The Ministry of Education ought to investigate the situation and find out why the school was closed for three days and students who did turn up were sent home, he added. The man also advocated an investigation into the allegiance of teachers and the type of subjects taught in the schools. "I'm sure that if these things were checked, there would be some big surprises," he said.

Given this kind of atmosphere in the villages, the appropriate government agencies would do well to take heed of the warnings and take corrective action to ease the tensions, counter the accusations and, at least investigate some of the complaints, before it really is too late to win back the hearts and minds of the young generation.

For the time being, at least, Syria appears to be winning the propaganda war and, in so doing, is attracting more and more souls to its banner.

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Scandal that was bound to happen



'You just can't take money from friends and give it to a spy planted in the heart of their defence establishment,' retired Mossad chief Isser Harel tells *Jerusalem Post* defence correspondent Joshua Brilliant

THE POLLARD scandal was the result of bungling, says retired Mossad director Isser Harel. The operation was unsupervised and ineptly directed.

Harel headed the Mossad and was responsible for the General Security Service for over a decade until resigning in a dispute with prime minister David Ben-Gurion in 1963. Prime minister Levi Eshkol brought him back the following year as intelligence adviser but he quit in 1965 in a dispute over an operation abroad.

The Pollard affair was "mad, a frightening spectacle," he said. Lekem, the Defence Ministry's "Bureau for Scientific Liaison" which handled Pollard was "a bastard in the intelligence community."

He traced the Defence Ministry's surreptitious activities to the time he had headed the Mossad. In an attempt to put an end to rivalry between the secret services, the government decided that the Mossad alone may gather information abroad. Even military intelligence was required to ask the Mossad for information it needed.

The Mossad would consider the requests — and sometimes opposed them. "There were sensitive situations where one had to weigh the need for the requested information against how getting it would affect our relations with some countries. In those instances the matter was brought to Ben-Gurion (who was both premier and defence minister)."

EACH NEW defence minister and every subsequent chief of the Mossad found those operations part of the existing state of affairs — and did not fight them. Over the years, they became institutionalized and when Ariel Sharon became minister he appointed Rafi Eitan, a veteran cloak-and-dagger man, to head.



Rafi Eitan (David Rubinger)



Aviem Sella (Eyal Fischer)

Lekem. Lekem lacked the "necessary professional expertise and its staff was not so suitable," Harel insisted. Certainly it was not supervised properly.

All that became patently clear when Pollard was caught spying for Israel. A horde of basic mistakes in managing espionage emerged.

Using Air Force officer Aviem Sella to help handle Pollard was one of these errors.

USING A Jew as a spy was a second major blunder. Israel's intelligence community has purposely refrained from using Jews in their home countries so as not to risk putting entire communities in compromising positions. "When we had to gather intelligence, we always considered the Jewish aspect. As far as possible, we would rather rely on others, not Jews," Harel said.

Some very important espionage

operations, which could have been carried out in Arab countries, were cancelled because "we figured it might have harmed the Jews there."

Using Pollard was sheer idiocy. "Should we create a situation in which people in the U.S. may even consider Jews a security risk? It was irresponsible, stupid of us," he exclaimed.

To begin with, there was no justification for having a spy in U.S. Naval Intelligence. "Such places do not contain any information which could be so important as to outweigh political, Jewish and other considerations. There is no intelligence information which could be as important as the friendship of the U.S., the Jews' position in that society and their ability to continue supporting Israel."

A BASIC tenet in intelligence activity is that one must consider the



possibility that the operations will be discovered. Secrecy is never guaranteed.

"You must take into account the possibility that the operation will fail. You must decide in advance whether the goal is worth the risks and whether the country is willing to assume responsibility if the operation does fail. If you think it's not worth it — don't start."

But why not start? Has the intelligence world become so moral that friends don't spy one on the other?

What happens in the world is irrelevant, Harel argued. "Nothing can be compared to the unusual relations between the U.S. and Israel, the constantly favourable American public opinion, and the support Israel enjoys in the political establishment, including Congress and the administration. You just can't take money from friends and give it to a spy planted in the heart of

their defence establishment."

Nor does it matter if the U.S. planted "many Pollards" in Israel as one Likud Knesset member said. "If we find an American spy here, will we deny them military aid? Will we smear the American community here? The symmetry is purely childish," he argued.

HOW THEN did the political echelon let Lekem spy in the U.S.? Part of the answer is that the political echelon did not supervise it properly. The heads of the Mossad and the GSS must report to the prime minister and the Mossad requires his approval for every operation not considered "routine."

Nevertheless, Harel believes that the political echelon must have learned that Lekem had a spy inside the American intelligence — at least if the political echelon did its job properly.

"Those who received the information should have been able to tell by the documents. They should have asked the intelligence how they managed to obtain the material."

This argument seemed to contradict the practice of keeping spies' identities secret even from the recipients of their information.

"Of course you don't provide the agent's name," Harel said. "But the recipients should know how reliable he is. How will the politicians know they are not falling for a provocation?"

And if the political echelon did not catch on at that point, it should have started asking questions when large-scale payments began flowing to Pollard. (An aide to Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said this week that these sums were not considered high in the spy world but Harel maintained they were, "even in American terms.")

ONE LESSON to be learned, according to Harel, is that the prime minister must have an intelligence adviser to keep tabs on the secret services. Such an adviser would have surely learned of Pollard's existence.

"Everybody" knew of Lekem's existence, he claimed. It should have been under an adviser's jurisdiction along with the Mossad, the GSS and the military intelligence, and his boss would have had to report what he was doing.

"Don't forget that whoever ran the operation would boast of his successes. He wasn't out to undermine the State. He wanted to help, he was ambitious — and he had to justify the money he was spending."

As for restoring relations with Washington, Israel should remind American leaders of the many and varied important contributions it had made to U.S. national security.

U.S. Jews hardest hit

Abraham Rabinovich

THE FIGURE that Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek sees as being left in the cold by the Pollard affair is the American Jew. Kollek, who himself ran a major arms smuggling operation in the U.S. as a Hagana operative in the pre-State period, hopes that Israel will publicly acknowledge, and quickly, that while it hopes for sympathy from its American brethren, their loyalty belongs to the United States.

"I've been worried from the beginning about the effect of the Pollard affair on American Jewry," he said in an interview this week. "People here are worried about possible aid cuts or about what (Secretary of State George) Shultz or (Defence Secretary Caspar) Weinberger think. I don't see much worrying about the young man wanting to get into the state department who may not get a sensitive job because he is Jewish and is therefore considered a security risk. Or about a firm that might not get a contract because it is considered a security risk."

As the shock waves of the Pollard affair struck Israel last week, Kollek checked records of a meeting in 1950 between his mentor, prime minister David Ben-Gurion, and the then

leading representative of American Jewry, industrialist Jacob Blaustein, chairman of the American Jewish Committee. Kollek, then director-general of the prime minister's office, had helped set up the meeting.

Attempts by some Israeli officials to describe American Jewry as living in exile and to urge them to immigrate to Israel as their true homeland had created mounting tensions between American Jewry and Israel which Ben-Gurion decided must be resolved. After exploring the issue with Blaustein, whom he had invited to Israel for the purpose, Ben-Gurion delivered his definitive public statement on the subject at a luncheon for his guest at the King David Hotel on August 23, 1950.

"It is very regrettable," Ben-Gurion said, "that since the establishment of the State misunderstanding has arisen regarding the relationship between Israel and Jewish communities abroad, particularly in the United States. To my mind, the situation is entirely clear. American Jews, as individuals and as a community, have only one political loyalty and that is to the United States. They have no obligation of dual loyalty to Israel. In the first speech of Israel's representative at the United Nations, he declared

clearly without any reservation that the State of Israel speaks only in the name of its citizens.

"Any weakening of American Jewry, any disruption of its communal life and lowering of its sense of security, any diminution of its status, is a definite loss to Jews everywhere and to Israel in particular."

This sensitivity was absent from the considerations of whoever ran Pollard, says Kollek. Apart from discomfiting American Jews, he believes, the affair may in the long run, and if it is left to fester, distance them from Israel.

His own involvement with American Jews in his gun-running days in the pre-State period was of a different character from the Pollard operation, he says, since he represented an underground movement, not a state, and his activities did not involve espionage.

It was Kollek who made Israel's first contact with the CIA in 1950 when he was serving as minister in the Israel embassy in Washington. The warm relations he established then with CIA head Allen Dulles and other CIA leaders with whom Kollek remained in contact over the years. "The rules of the game then were cooperation and exchange of



Teddy Kollek (David Brauner)

information. You didn't spy on each other. I don't know what the rules of the game are today."

Kollek believes that Ariel Sharon was probably correct when he said last week that Israel had given more information to the U.S. than it had received from it. This, noted Kollek, included non-military intelligence such as the first copy of the Khrushchev speech denouncing Stalin, a major turning point in the history of post-war Russia.

Did the Pollard affair mark a major turning in Israel-U.S. relations or just a bump in the road? A bump, believes Kollek, but one that should jolt Israel into a renewed recognition that the loyalty of foreign Jews to their own nations cannot be compromised.

U.S.-Israel ties

How much damage?

Wolf Blitzer/Washington

THERE is a consensus in the American Jewish community that Israel was reckless and stupid in running a spy in the U.S. intelligence community, and was incredibly inept and insensitive in subsequently refusing to punish the officials involved.

But according to two highly respected American Jewish elder statesmen, the damage to the U.S.-Israeli relationship need not necessarily be permanent. Israel, they said, must take decisive and quick action to come clean even at this late hour — if that is still possible.

Thus, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, said: "I think it has been very poorly handled by Israel. First they described it as a 'rogue operation' and then they promoted both those characters [Rafael Eitan and Aviem Sella]. That wasn't very sensible. It shows a lack of sensitivity."

But Goldberg cautioned against overreacting to the crisis. "I think the press generally has exaggerated the impact of the damage to U.S.

security caused by Pollard," he said. "I don't condone what the Israelis did. However, I think the press has exaggerated the impact of this very bad and very ill-advised business by Israel on our national security. After all, Israel is not an enemy country. And therefore the disclosures, although they should not have been made, do not have that much of an impact on our security."

Goldberg also wondered about about U.S. spying against Israel. "The question which remains unanswered in all of the discussions is: 'Do we keep a watching brief on our allies?' Does the CIA monitor our allies? I can't answer that." But he thought the answer was yes. "Very often our allies do not march in lockstep with us."

Many American Jews, he continued, are overreacting to the crisis. "It's not very sophisticated," he said of their reaction. "After all, I served in the OSS [Office of Strategic Services]. It was commonplace in World War II for us to want to know what our allies were planning and doing."

Goldberg, a former American ambassador to the UN, was not very worried about the Pollard affair's triggering a new wave of anti-Semitism in America. "All this scary business that this is going to prejudice our relations and so on — create anti-Semitism — I don't believe it," he said.

Still, he acknowledged that there will be a cost to Israel and the American Jewish community. "The fact of the matter is that this has compromised our security as far as our adversaries or potential adversaries are concerned."

He was also not impressed by Pollard's plea for sympathy. "I don't credit Pollard with being such a Zionist," he said. "He took a lot of money. And therefore his statement that he did it out of dedication to Israel doesn't hold water."

BUT Philip Klutznick, U.S. secretary of commerce during the Carter administration and a former president of the World Jewish Congress, said that Pollard was indeed originally motivated by his deep concern for Israel's security. In an interview with *The Post*, Klutznick recalled that

(Continued on page 7)

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U.S. public fails to get excited

Tom Tugend/Los Angeles

THE FALLOUT from the Jonathan Pollard spy case may agitate Israel watchers in Washington and New York, but gentiles in the hinterlands generally don't get too excited about the matter — and even that may be an overstatement.

In the days immediately after Pollard was sentenced to life imprisonment, *The Jerusalem Post* conducted an unsentimental survey among non-Jews in Los Angeles and its suburbs, posing these questions:

"Have you heard of the Pollard spy case? If so, has it affected your attitudes toward Israel or the loyalty of American Jews to this country?"

At the neighbourhood barber-shop, the owner reported that while politics are discussed occasionally, after lively sports topics have been exhausted, the Pollard case had not come up since his conviction.

Among four customers and four barbers on hand, only three evinced enough interest or knowledge to respond to the reporter's questions. The tone was set by a grey-haired movie location manager, who observed philosophically that he was not surprised by the case since all countries spied on each other anyhow.

He added that while some American Jews, those "who make all the noise," put Israel first, most are loyal to the United States. It'd be as wrong to accuse all Jews of double loyalty as it would be to think of all Italians as Mafia members.

The Italian analogy cropped up in a number of conversations and may be more typical of Los Angeles, where ethnic differences are taken for granted, than in more homogeneous small towns.

From the barber-shop, we walked to a popular computer store to buy a printer. Two clerks, both Jewish, knew about the case and they called over the WASP store manager and a Filipino salesman. The latter two were polite and attentive but regretted that the name Pollard meant nothing to them.

ONE REASON that the Pollard conviction did not penetrate deeply into the average citizen's consciousness may be because it was

announced on the same day that President Reagan preempted the headlines with his major apology on the Iran arms scandal.

Even with a switch from the unsentimental survey to conversations with more knowledgeable acquaintances, respondents tended to link the Pollard affair with Israel's role in Iran, or with other unrelated grievances against Israel or American Jews.

Raul Aceves, dean of community affairs at a California state college, thought the Pollard case reflected badly on Israel but not "on the mainline Jewish position, which is against it."

But Aceves, a Catholic of Mexican descent, seemed more disturbed by Israeli and Jewish actions that hit closer to his own preoccupations. He cited the Israeli arms shipment to Central America and a statement by a local Orthodox rabbi that he would boycott a meeting with Pope John II when the latter visits Los Angeles.

Marinette Kubeck, a supervisor at a public utilities company, had seen the 60 Minutes segment with Anne Henderson-Pollard, but she remembered and condemned more strongly Israeli bombings of Lebanese cities and villages.

On the question of Jewish double loyalty, again the answer was shaped by the respondent's ethnic background and personal experience. "My mother was of French descent, and although she was an American citizen, she was fiercely loyal to France," Kubeck said. "So I can understand the Jewish position."

George Alexander, a producer of television science programmes, had followed the Pollard affair with some care.

"This case has not changed my attitude toward Israel or American Jews," he said, "but I am aggrieved that Israeli officials would induce an American to spy for his country. I think they played cynically on the devotion that American Jews feel toward Israel."

"What I can't understand," Alexander added, "is why Israel would want to stick its fingers in the cookie jar when they probably could have gotten the cookie by asking for it."

U.S.-Israel ties

(Continued from page 6) several months ago, a friend of mine from South Bend, Indiana, who was also a friend of Pollard's parents, called and asked if he would see them.

"The father happens to be a very fine professor," Klutznick said, noting that both parents came to see him. Dr. Morris Pollard is a top microbiologist at Notre Dame University in South Bend. "I had known nothing about the case up until that point except for the business that he had been locked out of the [Israeli] embassy. And I hadn't paid much attention to it. They told me the story of this youngster's life. And I must tell you I had to cry."

Klutznick wrote a letter to the judge and told him about his visit with the parents. He also privately contacted some Israeli leaders and asked them to do something for Pollard. "What he [Pollard] did was wrong but he was induced to do it," Klutznick said.

But he was rebuffed by the Israelis. "The answer that I got was that this was a kind of thing that was really embarrassing to everybody," he said. "So that was the end of it."

He recalled his own experience while in the U.S. government in dealing with Israeli officials. He said that they had often come to American Jews in the U.S. government pleading for special favours. "I thought about the times I was in the

public service," he said. "There isn't any question that our people who work officially feel — and I feel with a certain amount of justification — that if you're in government service and if you're a Jew, they [Israelis] have a right to ask things of you that they would not ask otherwise. I don't think there is any question about that. And I think I'd feel the same way if I were them."

"But at times the approaches are quite incorrect. A certain minister came to see me while I was secretary of commerce and said, 'I need \$100 million for something. You've got a budget of \$4.5 billion. How can I get it?' That kind of thing. My answer to him was, 'No. We don't operate that way.'"

There will be an impact on U.S.-Israel relations "You don't ever sweep things like this under the carpet. Let's start with that premise. I don't think it will be as devastating as some of the extremists say. But there will be an effect. Governments don't deal with governments. People deal with people. And there will be people in our government who may use this."

Thus, Israel is not going to have all that easy a time in Washington in the immediate period ahead. "There will be a certain number of people who will be less inclined to receive Israeli officials. And if they receive them, they will proceed with caution."

HOW'RE YOU GONNA keep 'em down on the farm now that rural settlers can no longer make a living from agriculture?

You don't want them to abandon the old homestead, because we're talking about Galilee, and the vacuum that nature abhors, the Arabs love to fill. In fact, you even try to induce non-farmers to settle there.

Even if Mattityahu Drobles is not your favourite Jewish Agency Settlement Department chairman — there are two, remember? — you will probably agree with what he said the other day: "For Israel, *Atiyashvut* is not just agriculture. It is our need to live in a given area, to populate it, and to ensure that it remains ours."

The occasion was the groundbreaking ceremony of the Amnon Bay holiday village on the northwest shore of the Kinneret, and the speeches that weren't delivered in English to begin with were translated from the Hebrew immediately afterwards.

That was because the guest of honour was Sylvia Hassenfeld, chairman of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Committee, some of whose members had come to see what was being done with UJA money and to talk with settlers and listen to their problems.

This summer, the beach that is being developed at Amnon Bay will be ready for the public. There will be a cafeteria, organized parking, and rental of pleasure boats. But that is only the beginning. So much so that when the people involved talk about "Stage One" of the project, they mean what happens next, and that was what the ground-breaking was all about.

Even so, \$4 million (mostly from the Jewish Agency, some of it from the Tourism Ministry) has already been spent on infrastructure and the preparation of the beach. Stage One calls for another \$2 million.

When that is completed, we'll find at the site a holiday village of 140 two-room bungalows spread over a broad area, camping grounds, and public facilities including a restaurant, a bar, a discotheque and entertainment halls "for all ages." There will also be water sports, a swimming pool, a weights room, jacuzzi, and tennis courts.

AND SO TO BED, miserable surreptitiously, inconspicuously, shyly, rather like Blake's traveller stealing away the poet's love, Menashe Raz's new type of midnight news programme has stolen into our lives, and has come to occupy a major part of the night's television viewing.

I cannot remember when or how this came to pass. Nor do I know why this type of coverage was introduced; I can only presume that "they," the mysterious powers who run our lives, do not want us to go to bed placid and stupefied by comedies or thrillers, but insist, as the news is almost by definition bad, that we should worry, worry, worry about the state of the nation as we close our eyes.

Somebody may retort that the late news was bad even before Raz started to produce his startling interviews. True, but then the reportage was a cursory affair, merely repeating what had been reported at nine o'clock, occasionally adding new developments. It was like turning yesterday's tired beef into a goulash, by adding some vegetables and spices.

Now, so often as not, Raz produces a scoop in magazine form. The Pollard affair has recently given him several interviews which I for one found most disturbing as a nightcap. One noteworthy Raz interview was with Simcha Dinitz MK. Our former ambassador to Washington punctured very effectively the gas balloons that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Vice Premier Shimon Peres have been flying in place of talking honestly to the nation.

In his sensible, logical way, Dinitz pointed out the utter absurdity of saying, as our leaders have been, that the Pollard affair was a rogue operation conducted as a sort of private prank. Assuming his mantle of the indulgent father, that his public affairs people have correctly advised him to do, Shamir has conceded that whoever had engaged Pollard was very naughty, but, after all, children will be children.

Dinitz implied that one should not reward such nasty little brats with promotions to high office. Making Rafi Eitan chairman of the largest and richest government-owned corporation — especially as he has never shown the slightest aptitude for running industries — and making Air Force Colonel Aviem Sella commander of Tel Nof were hardly rebukes administered to bad little boys.

Of course, Minister of Industry and Trade Ariel Sharon had already half-way ruined the chemicals corporation by packing the board with his inept pals, so it may be argued that Eitan cannot do too much harm. Still, giving him the biggest industrial plum in the country is a strange punishment for running a crazy operation that has impelled relations with our best friend.

SOME TIME ago I wrote that Israel should be inscribed in the *Guinness Book of Records* for having more affairs to the square inch than any other country on the face of the globe, irrespective of the sizes of

Pioneering in Galilee, 1987 style



Amnon Bay tourist project: work for young settlements in the region. (M. Dekel)

Aryeh Rubinstein

Getting back to the farm. It is intended that the project will be operated by eight young settlements in the region: three moshavim (Kahal, Livnim and Amnon), two community villages (Kardom and Masad), and three kibbutzim (Kaddarim, Moran and Lotem).

Even this summer the project will provide jobs for 25 settlers. Next summer the number is expected to be 110, and in 1992, 220. That will be at the completion of Stage Two, when there will be a 200-room holiday hotel, a commercial centre, a marina, and a beach accommodating 1,200 people.

FROM THE below-sea-level Kinneret, Hassenfeld & Co. were taken to some hilltop settlements in Western Galilee, and saw for themselves the dangers of the steep roads, with their potholes and sharp turns.

The first stop was at Kibbutz Tuval, established in 1981 by graduates of Habonim-Dror from Britain and South Africa, and the Israeli Scouts. It is located in the Tefen development region, which lies between Carmiel and Ma'alot.

Tuval now has 115 adults and nine children. The oldest member is 31, and the average age, 24. Apart from the poultry run and such, which are

found in most kibbutzim, Tuval has two unique work branches: a lavender products factory and a seminar centre.

The lavender works started as an offshoot of a personal hobby, and it evolved into a packaged-product industry, with earnings last year exceeding \$50,000. While the projected income this year is \$70,000, the visitors were told that any major increase in earnings requires mechanization of the factory. Market surveys of the local market and in the U.S. were positive. One U.S. chain of specialty stores was prepared to project sales at 5,000 items a week.

The main aims of the seminar centre are to provide non-Israelis with a better understanding of kibbutz life, pioneering in the Galilee in the 1980s, and settlement in the Galilee (including Jewish-Arab relations). The programme is tailored to suit the specific needs and level of each group. Seminars range in length from one-and-a-half to six hours. Active involvement of the participants is aimed at, so there are

no formal lectures. Only informal teaching techniques are used, such as audio-visual programmes, art and drama activities, simulation games, and visits to nearby archaeological and historical sites. Last year, 150 seminars were conducted, mostly for young people, and not only in English but also in French and Spanish.

"MY FRIENDS from Carmiel don't come to visit me because they won't drive on the roads," Hal Appelbaum tells us at our next stop, nearby Har Halutz, a community village affiliated with the Reform movement. Each family is responsible for its own livelihood, but they strive to maintain a high level of cooperation in everything else.

We met Haim Sharett, son of Moshe Sharett, who brought Har Halutz into being. Sharett served in 1981-82 as an emissary of the United Kibbutz Movement to the U.S. Reform movement, and he promoted (much too mild a word) what he then labelled *Gar'in Galil*. Today he is the village's development officer.

Har Halutz now has only 32 residents, ranging in age from 25 to 65, but it is planned to house 180 families. Most of the settlers work off the site, commuting to neighbouring towns and cities, such as Carmiel, Nazareth and Afula. Some of them work at the Tefen industrial park, a 15-minute drive away.

But the goal is to establish light, clean industry at the village, and also to develop a multi-purpose tourist facility that will include a small hotel, a riding school, a restaurant, and a seminar and education centre. ("Is there really a need for a second seminar centre so close to Tuval?" Hassenfeld asked.)

TEFEN industrial park was the ultimate illustration of the industrial and technological facets of rural settlement. It was established by the Agency's Settlement Department, which also gives financial assistance to entrepreneurs.

Tefen-Plast was established in 1984 by two members of Moshav Lapidot; a third partner recently

joined. It specializes in precise plastic injection moulding, and makes telephone casings for the Communications Ministry and handles for plastic bags. It employs 12 workers, including six Ethiopian immigrants, all from the surrounding settlements or from Ma'alot.

Rahitei Tefen is a cooperative furniture enterprise founded in 1985 by members of Lapidot, Gita and Manot. Its main products are custom-built kitchen units, bedroom furniture and cupboards. In addition to the five members of the cooperative, the plant has three outside workers.

Members of Lapidot also founded Agam Tefen, which uses specialized equipment to make components and casings for the electronics industry. The firm, which also undertakes specialized subcontracting, has grown rapidly since its inception in 1985 and now employs 22 workers from Ma'alot and the nearby settlements.

The most recent addition to the Tefen industrial area is the carpentry shop established by two Lapidot moshavniks, which only began operating in January. The shop, which employs five workers from nearby settlements, produces wood turnings for furniture and homes by an automatic process.

TOURISM, industry, and technology were described by Drobles as "pioneering, vintage 1987." That was at Amnon Bay. He did not take part in the rest of the tour (this we state simply as a fact, with no insinuations). The other chairman of the Settlement Department, Nissim Zvili, did stick it out to the end, contributing to the discussion and answering questions all the way. Perhaps it is for such a division of labour that two chairmen are needed.

But let us end on a positive note.

"The Jewish Agency," Sylvia Hassenfeld said at Amnon Bay, "doesn't have the best of reputations. I'm sorry that there aren't more people here today to see what we're doing."

Midnight misery

Telereview/Philip Gillon

mited suicide while under police investigation for land frauds. It was very poignant and tragic.

Then Evron produced Moshe Reik, an unfortunate man who was accused of a crime he did not commit. His sufferings at the hands of the police were comparable to those of Jean Valjean, of *Les Misérables* at

the hands of Javert — and, after all, Valjean had been guilty of the original crime. In the case of Reik, the complainant admitted in the end that the wrong man had been arrested and charged, and he was acquitted.

But when Reik was arrested, he was then imprisoned without bail for four months, and emerged a broken man, physically, emotionally and financially. He described prison for those awaiting trial as being worse than for the convicted prisoners, who at least get work and exercise to occupy their bodies and minds. Bail had been refused because of some document the prosecutor showed the judge, which neither the accused nor his counsel was allowed to see.

Then Evron produced Minister of Communications Amnon Rubinstein who provided us with horrify-

ing facts about the state of our law. We have far more accused imprisoned without bail than any other civilized country, and the periods for which they are held can be three times as long. Judges accept the prosecution's request to withhold bail in more than 80 per cent of cases. Eight per cent of these results in acquittals, in six per cent, sentences of imprisonment are not imposed.

The position is horrifying. Rubinstein, after all, was not talking about Arabs from the West Bank, or even our own Arabs, but about Jews. We have inherited a vicious legal system from the Mandatory regime; it is high time that it was overhauled. Rubinstein indicated that some reforms are on the way, but they obviously will not go far enough.

We, the undersigned, Jews and non-Jews, peace-loving residents of France, request the abolition of the law prohibiting dialogue between Israelis and Palestinian members of the PLO, and cessation of the legal steps taken against those accused of violation of the law in question.

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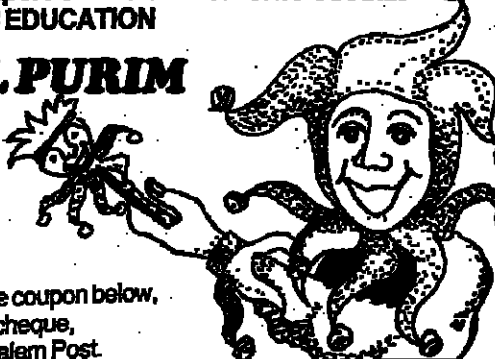
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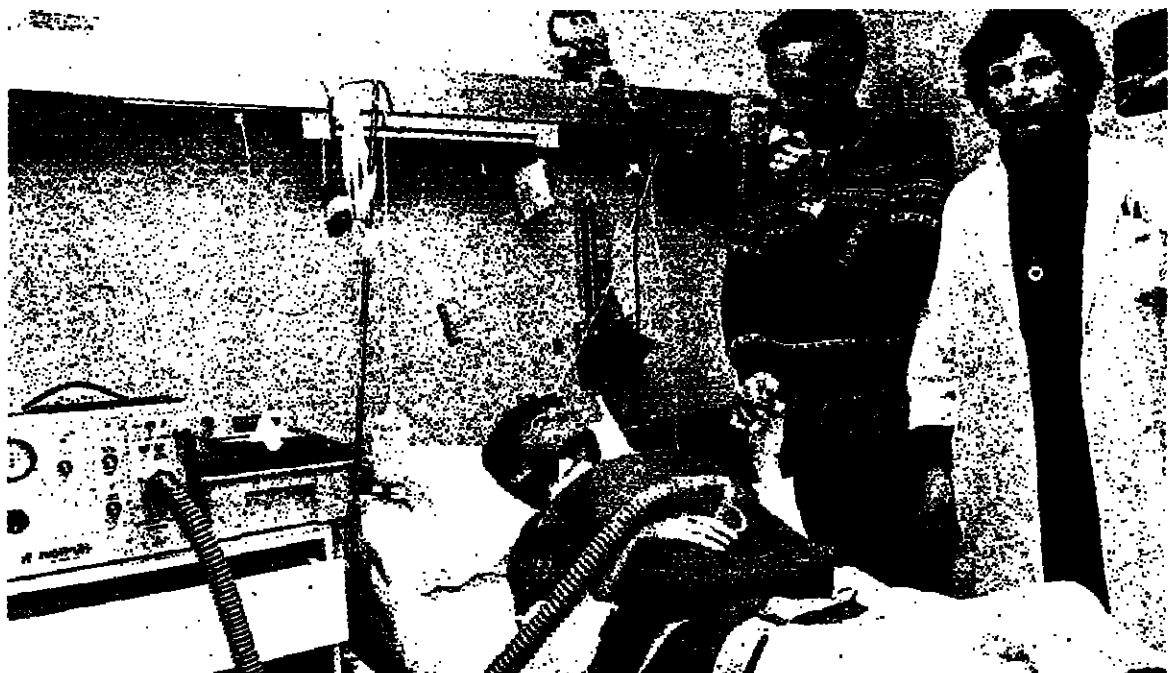
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Unlike male doctors at Hadassah, women physicians have to retire at 60. (Isaac Harari)

Hadassah's retirement policy discriminates

Joanna Yehiel

DR. S. is a clinical doctor at Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital. She is nearing the age of 60, and, after years of devoted service to the hospital, she is about to be kicked out — on pension. Her male colleagues, all doctors, can — and do — stay on until they reach the age of 65.

In an organization which is the "jewel in the crown" of the Hadassah Women's Organization, now celebrating its 75th anniversary, the hospital is still clinging to the outdated tenet of earlier retirement for its female doctors.

For two years, a small group of women doctors, those who also have academic ranking at the Hebrew University, fought the Hadassah Medical School in the courts for the right to retire at 65, or if they were heads of departments, at 68, like their male counterparts.

Originally, about 17 such "academic physicians" were involved in the fight. But, according to the lawyer representing the women, most of the doctors did not want to go personally to court "for fear of reprisals." From the Medical Organization. In the end, the action was fought in the courts on behalf of only two of them, as a test case.

The eventual out-of-court agreement between Hadassah Medical School and the women was applied to all the "academic women."

However, apart from the academic women doctors, there is a much larger number of women doctors and other professional women such as psychologists and sociologists at Hadassah hospital — those without academic ranking — to whom the agreement does not apply. They will still have to pack their bags and leave at 60, while their male colleagues can stay on until 65.

Advocate Frances Raday, a senior lecturer at the Hebrew University law faculty, who represented the women doctors in their two-year court battle says: "We argued against Hadassah with good, solid logic. When they protested that early retirement is 'good for women,' we countered by asking how it can be considered good for the women doctors when they themselves are applying to court to continue working, when they will lose not only five years' professional life, but also five years' salary and over 10 per cent of their pension on retirement?"

"In return, Hadassah claimed that it was good for some women to retire early. We answered: in that case, stop forcing retirement on those women who want to go on working, and leave an option for those who would like to retire early."

The hospital's reaction, according to Raday, was that granting such an option "would cause disgruntlement among the men, who would then claim an option to retire early too."

In other words, so long as the protection is punitive "the women are welcome to it. But once it be-

comes a real advantage, then the men will want it too."

THE ACADEMIC doctors were joined in their fight against Hadassah by one of the three doctors' unions — that of the senior doctors at the hospital. Opposing them were two other unions — the Medical Association and the union of medical department heads at Hadassah, plus the hospital's administration.

The many hundreds of thousands of Hadassah women in the U.S. and around the world knew nothing of this fight by women working at their premier institution in Jerusalem.

But, said Raday, "when it looked as if we were going to lose the fight in court, I asked women in the U.S. — Congresswoman Liz Holtzman and feminist writer Betty Friedan — to pressurize the Hadassah women in America to take an active role in favour of the women doctors, which until then they had consistently refused to do."

Recalls Raday: "Before we went to court at the beginning, we approached the previous president of Hadassah, women, Frieda Lewis, in 1982-83, and asked for her intervention. She initially failed to respond altogether, and after being pressured, sent a one-sentence letter to me, saying that she could do nothing in the matter."

Eventually, (after a two-year court battle) Hadassah's women's national president Ruth Popkin pushed the head of Hadassah Medical School (Dr. Shmuel Penchas) to reach the out-of-court settlement.

"But," stresses Raday, "the settlement was very narrowly defined in terms of the women to whom it applied. It applied to the two plaintiffs and to women doctors who, like them, had academic appointments. It did not apply to the clinical doctors — those who do not have an academic appointment in the Hebrew University — it applied only to 17 or 18 doctors, out of a total of 150."

Raday appealed again to Hadassah's president Popkin and tried to prevail upon her to broaden the scope of the agreement. "She refused to have any communication with me, saying that there was nothing further to discuss."

In Jerusalem this week for the 75th anniversary celebrations of Hadassah women, Popkin told *The Jerusalem Post* that this was the first she'd heard about the situation of the other women doctors. "I hesitate to comment on it, because I haven't been approached by anyone — either the women doctors or the management — on the subject."

But, she emphasized: "In the previous case, when the academic women asked for our help, we went to battle for them against the hospi-

tal management, for their right to stay on at work."

Israel law, Popkin added, "sets the retirement age, and we are bound by it."

BUT DOES IT? The Histadrut, for example, has ruled that the retirement age for men be equally extended to women throughout its own institutions by 1988, with an option (for women only) to retire voluntarily at 60. State-run hospitals go by the State Service Law, which lays down the same retirement age for women and men. The Kupat Holim Clalit hospitals go according to the Histadrut directive, which stipulates equality by 1988.

"The only problem is with the private hospitals," says Raday. Jerusalem's other big private hospital, Shaare Zedek, for example, allows all female workers, including doctors, nurses and administration to choose whether they want to retire at 60 or continue until the age of 65. Since Kupat Holim Clalit took over joint management a few years ago, the female doctors are now part of the Histadrut directive, applicable by 1988. In point of fact, there is only one female department head over 60 — and she is still working.

Part of the problem at Hadassah, of course, is the fear that once the women doctors get what they want, then the nurses — and the administrative staff — might want the same conditions. But in many hospitals, as at Shaare Zedek, such a retirement policy already applies to all female workers.

(However, unless Hadassah acts first, Israeli law may force the changes, in any case. This week, after these interviews took place, a bill for equal retirement age at 65 for men and women — preserving the option of earlier retirement of women at age 60 — was approved in the Knesset Labour and Social Welfare Committee, headed by MK Ora Namir. The bill has now gone forward for second and third readings in the Knesset.)

Perhaps the ugliest aspect of the situation of the women doctors at Hadassah has been the fear of pressure from the management. Many academic doctors refrained from court action because they "feared reprisals."

One woman doctor, head of her department, also backed down when the Medical School made her sign a waiver of her right to fight against the discriminatory pension agreement. Once she signed the waiver, she was "allowed" to stay on — to 63 (instead of 68).

The women doctors also note that all the rights and privileges which are given to the spouses and families of Hadassah's male medical staff — such as payment of sabbatical tickets abroad, or hospitalization fees — apply only to spouses and families of male employees, and not to the families of women doctors.

THIS STORY may well be "news" to the majority of the Hadassah women as the organization's principal organ, *Hadassah Magazine*, has never run an article about the women doctors' fight.

Would things have come to this had Henrietta Szold been alive today? That doughty pioneer in women's rights and medical advances continued her good fight until she was well into her eighties. On her 81st birthday, she was entrusted with the planning of the Vaad Leumi fund for child and youth care, and two years later — in 1943 — at age 83, she supervised the arrival and care of a group of Youth Aliya children from Poland.

She was not put "on the shelf" at 60.

HOW COME? by SARAH HONIG

Shulamit's potion

Last year, the Herut party convention broke up in near-riot. But this week at Prime Minister and Shulamit Shamir's house, the warring chiefs decided to compromise. What were the considerations behind this change of mood?

SOMETHING STRANGE happened in Herut last Sunday. It was a significant date — March 8, only one day before the first birthday of the ill-fated party convention that was aborted a year ago amid scenes of disarray and near-riot.

Herut has been a paralysed party since that day, which did not prevent its leaders from continuing to slog it out nevertheless. During the year, a number of attempts were made to find some magic formula that would allow the reconvening of the convention with the relative assurance that the pandemonium would not be repeated. But no matter how promising, all peace efforts were frustrated.

But last Sunday afternoon, for the first time since the unfortunate convention, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir invited all Herut ministers to his home. They hadn't been there more than an hour before it became apparent that an agreement was at hand. Only an hour earlier the sides were still exuberantly trading insults, accusations and threats. How were they so speedily pacified that afternoon? Party jokers insist that Shulamit Shamir spiked her guests' tea with a special potion, but her husband's supporters assert that all that happened was that Shamir's chief rival, Deputy Premier David Levy, just buckled under, proving that all his roars were those of a toothless paper tiger. This version is immediately countered by victory crows from the Levy corner.

SO WHOM are we to believe? In order to sort out the gains and the losses, perhaps we should see who wanted what to start with.

* Shamir. All he wanted was peace. Another convention disaster would hasten his government's demise. He had to get through the convention with as little bad press as possible. His personal position is not threatened, and good health allowing, he could stand for the premiership again if he so wishes. But Levy could, as he amply demonstrated last year, mar the crucial convention. On the face of it, Shamir could have paid Levy to be quiet, but he had to contend with the conflicting interests of Moshe Arens and Ariel Sharon. He had the unenviable task of keeping everyone happy and peaceful.

* Levy. If he couldn't have the party's number one slot now, he wanted at least official recognition of his number two status, presumably in order to gain an advantage in the eventual battle for succession. Nevertheless, he admitted that the title is an empty vessel and therefore wanted to wield power through one of the two top executive positions up for grabs at the convention — chairmanship either of the central committee or of the secretariat.

* Sharon. Last year he was allied to Levy, but is now teamed up with Arens against him. As soon as Levy was openly after the number two slot, Sharon had no common interest with him. He could not afford to help a comparatively young man like Levy get closer to the premiership. Sharon's aim is now to prolong Shamir's tenure and win one of the executive posts for himself. Preventing Levy from becoming the official number two would be an added bonus.

* Arens. His interests are, for the time being, almost identical with Sharon's. He is Shamir's own choice for successor. Part of the so-called Shamir camp is really made up of people who are primarily committed to Arens, and Shamir cannot afford to alienate them.

IF THE convention is kept peaceful, then Shamir will be the biggest winner. He will be elected unchallenged leader. His election will be followed by contests for deputy leader, chairman of the central committee and secretariat chairman. Ostensibly, this could mean a job for each of the three contending ministers, since last Sunday's agreement stipulated that no minister would be eligible for more than one top job. If the roles were indeed neatly divided among the three, Shamir could sit back smugly, having ensured a consolation prize for each of the trio in the ring.

However, things may not work out as Shamir would wish. Indications



Yitzhak Shamir, David Levy, Ariel Sharon, Moshe Arens: Who won what?



are that Levy, though he cannot seek an executive power-base himself, may field one of his allies for the available positions. If the ensuing contest turns ugly, or if it terminates with results unacceptable to one of the sides, Shamir's gains will have been wiped out.

LEVY'S greatest single gain is putting the election of a deputy leader on the convention agenda, despite Arens and Sharon. Chances are he will be elected by a proportion greater than his own share of the delegate vote. The convention won't dare go against him, knowing full well how much trouble he can cause if he does.

But Levy could have had this status months ago. He foiled a number of compromises that would have named him Herut's number two when he insisted on the additional executive post. The question now is whether he was really after that post, or whether he was just upping the ante.

Of course, he could still win the additional post by proxy, though the convention might not like it. He would probably remain only with his crown-prince title, whose practical value is questionable. After all, Levy was already second to former premier Menachem Begin, but that did not guarantee him victory over Shamir in the showdown after Begin's resignation.

If Sharon wins the chairmanship of the central committee, he will have done very well indeed. This is an influential position in Herut and will allow him plenty of media exposure, which is what he may primarily be after. He would be able to summon the 2,000 committee members from time to time and raise whatever controversial topics he chose. This could win him great popularity in the party. No wonder Levy covets the same position.

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Yitzhak Shamir, David Levy, Ariel Sharon, Moshe Arens: Who won what?



Arens, assuming he wins the secretariat chairmanship, will also be doing very well, as that is a position of real power, perhaps analogous to party secretary-general in Labour. The Herut secretariat chairman-in-effect runs Metzudat Ze'ev and such powerful departments as organization and information.

Arens and Sharon are consoling themselves that while Levy may win a handsome majority for number two, he could still fail in his future bid for number one. For the time being, they will be happy to prevent Levy's control of a top executive position.

But there is no getting round the fact that they did fail to prevent the creation in the Herut hierarchy of

the deputy-leader role, which will now have to be added through a special amendment to the party's constitution.

WHAT IS CLEAR is that all sides to the Herut drama made each other offers they could not refuse. Levy could certainly turn the reconvened convention into a televised disaster, for Herut had no political carrot been offered him. But Levy, too, was not a free agent. The stick he feared was a hefty defeat at the hands of the Shamir-Arens-Sharon ad hoc coalition. His threat to challenge Shamir for the primary would have been exposed as empty boasting.

He could also ignore the fact that many of his and Sharon's delegates are identical. There is a great overlapping of support for the two, and there is no telling how deep Sharon could cut into Levy's support.

Moreover, if he did dare to spoil the convention (which he can easily do with only a handful of cooperative hotheads) Levy would invite a furious backlash by the delegates fed up with the feud. To be held responsible for the party's downfall would be tantamount to political suicide.

BESIDES the top four, there are other winners and losers. If Yoram Aridor, the current secretariat chairman, is removed from office, he will be politically finished. His traumatic departure from the Treasury will be followed by being stripped of all political power. The talk now is that he may run on the Levy ticket to retain the secretariat, as he and Levy have of late renewed their on-off alliance.

Some pundits do not preclude the possibility that the convention president chairman, Moshe Katsav, will also seek the secretariat post, though he and Arens are on the same side of the Herut fence. But even if he does not run, he has already accrued a large number of political points. It was probably his determination to summon the second convention sitting, despite the failure to agree on even the most minimal agenda, that made all the difference. His was the real whip over the Herut combatants' heads. He made inevitable the Sunday afternoon pragmatic compromise, which does not rule out trouble, but does make it less likely.

Katsav set the deadline. Time was running out, the delegates are in no mood to tolerate rowdies, and the politicians could almost hear the TV cameras beginning to roll.

Or was it Mrs. Shamir's potion that did the trick after all?

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American Jews split over sanctuary issue

Debate among U.S. Jews over helping refugees from Central America has been complicated by Holocaust memories, Israeli arms shipments to the region and charges of aiding enemies of the Jewish State, writes Tom Tugend, Los Angeles.

RECENTLY RABBI Daniel Bridge and a colleague went to a detention centre near the Los Angeles airport, where about 100 illegal aliens from Central America were being held while awaiting deportation hearings.

Both Reform rabbis are active in the sanctuary movement, a loose national coalition of churches and synagogues which shelters and assists Central Americans who claim that they are fleeing political persecution and face possible death if returned to their homelands.

The rabbis wanted to talk with a representative group of detainees and hear their stories. They were stopped by an official of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, who informed them that visitors could be admitted only if they were looking for a specific person or if they came to conduct a religious service.

Thinking fast, the rabbis announced an instant prayer meeting and soon a group of Central Americans gathered, joined by a few Israelis who had also been caught in the border patrol net.

"It was probably the first time that a Jewish service was held for 35 Catholics and five Moslems," said Bridge. The service was in English and Spanish, with a few Hebrew songs added for good measure, and the impromptu congregation seemed appreciative.

"After all, for these people at this point, we were the only show in town," Bridge noted.

The sanctuary movement began on March 26, 1982, when a Presbyterian church in Tucson, Arizona formally declared itself a haven for Central American refugees illegally entering the United States, and so notified the U.S. attorney-general.

Nine months later, the first synagogue, Temple Emanuel B'nai Jeshurun in Milwaukee, followed suit. Since then, the national associations of both Conservative and Re-

form rabbis have announced their support for the sanctuary movement, followed by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, representing 800 Reform temples.

National attention was focused on the movement last year, when the federal government indicted 11 Tucson church workers for smuggling illegal aliens into the U.S. and harbouring them. Eight were convicted, but sentence was suspended and they are now out on probation.

Today, some 400 religious institutions and groups are counted within the movement, mainly Protestant and Catholic, but including 340 Reform temples, about a dozen Conservative congregations, and a few other Jewish organizations, including the left-leaning New Jewish Agenda. In addition, Seattle, Washington, Cambridge, Massachusetts and Duluth, Minnesota have declared themselves "sanctuary cities."

Underlying the conflict between sanctuary advocates and the U.S. government is the question of what really motivates the Central Americans, predominantly from El Salvador and Guatemala, to leave their countries.

Sanctuary activists maintain that the "illegals" are genuine refugees, fleeing persecution and death threats from right-wing governments, and are therefore entitled to safe haven under U.S. and international laws. Immigration officials counter that the Central Americans come merely to escape poverty and economic distress and are therefore subject to deportation.

From this specific legal point, the controversy has escalated into heated debates over right and left-wing regimes, the U.S. role in Central America, civil disobedience, interpretations of scripture and humanist tradition versus law and order.

For involved Jews, the debate is further complicated by memories of



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Rabbi Joseph Weizenbaum



Rabbi Steven Jacobs

the Holocaust, Israeli arms supplies to Central America, and charges that the sanctuary movement may be aiding the enemies of the Jewish state.

THE FIRST national conference of the movement, attended by over a thousand people, was held in January 1985 at Temple Emanu-El in Tucson, about 100 kilometres north

of the Mexican border. The gathering had much of the flavour and fervour of the early civil rights movement, with lustrous chanting of *We Shall Overcome*, raised fists, ecumenical prayers, and long-haired students mingling with grey-haired clergymen.

Elie Wiesel was the keynote speaker but the case for Jewish participation in the cause was put by

Rabbi Joseph Weizenbaum of the host temple, an early activist who takes pride in the title "rabbi of the refugees."

"There's nothing more basic in Judaism than the injunction to know the heart of the stranger," he told Pauline Yearwood, who covered the meeting for the *Greater Phoenix Jewish News*. "I don't care how many United Jewish Appeal dinners you attend, how many candles you light, how many kosher foods you eat, it doesn't account for *bupkes* without that."

"We're not doing enough," Weizenbaum continued. "These refugees are the Jews of today, in the position that the Jews were so many times in the past. And who are we, what are we Jews doing for these people? The good Lord has dealt out a new deck of cards, and we are the ones who must not be turning them away now."

More explicit references to the Holocaust are frequently cited by Jewish activists as the moral basis of their involvement. Rabbi Marshall Meyer, leader of Argentina's largest Conservative congregation during the reign of the military junta, warns

that "if there is no involvement of the synagogue in the sanctuary movement, then we had better forever shut up about the silence of the churches during World War II."

Evelyn Shlensky recalls that when her congregation in Santa Barbara, California debated the legalities of offering sanctuary, a Holocaust survivor stood up and said: "If someone hadn't acted illegally 44 years ago, I wouldn't be here now."

Rabbi Steven Jacobs of the New Reform Congregation in suburban Los Angeles, who once marched with Martin Luther King Jr., draws his inspiration both from the civil rights leader and the Torah. "The thrust of our movement, I believe, is biblical," he says. "We have a passion not to remain silent in the face of injustice."

No American synagogue has formally broken the law by housing illegal aliens, although individual members have. Each congregation sets its own agenda, but typical actions take the form of legal counselling, financial and medical aid, lobbying and public advocacy of the cause. Rabbi Weizenbaum's temple hosts an annual "Freedom Seder" for the refugees and invites them to Purim festivals in which portions of the Megilla are translated into Spanish.

Many congregations have listened to reports from refugees, their faces usually covered by bandanas to hide their identities, of narrow escapes from El Salvadoran death squads. They tell of friends and relatives, sent back by the U.S., whose bodies were found within days brutally mutilated and decapitated.

THE SANCTUARY movement in general, and Jewish participation in particular, are not without critics in the Jewish community. In an article in the magazine *Midstream* Rael Jean and Erich Isaac of the rightist Americans for a Safe Israel, charge that the true aim of the sanctuary leadership, if not necessarily of the Jewish followers, is to weaken Washington's support for the allied regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala, and for the anti-Sandinistas Contras in Nicaragua.

They point to close ties between the Nicaraguan junta and the PLO and fear that Guatemala and El Salvador may follow suit if their leftist oppositions, which the authors claim have the sympathy of the sanctuary movement, gain power.

Jean and Isaac see the Holocaust analogy as false and say that the terror of the El Salvadoran death squads is largely a thing of the past.

Above all, they detect a strong anti-Israel slant in the rhetoric and writings of the sanctuary leadership. While absolving the synagogues of such sentiments, the authors conclude that Jews "by lending their support to the sanctuary movement, are promoting goals that are not their own."

Carol Karsch of Tucson, senior vice president of the Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona, puts the case this way: "The political agenda of the sanctuary movement puts Israel at risk. It tries to direct U.S. policy toward Central American leftist groups, which could lead to more governments like the one in Nicaragua. Nicaragua is one of the most anti-Israel governments, and two more like it would be most unwelcome."

While Jewish supporters of the sanctuary movement are concerned about some Israeli actions in Central America, including arms shipments, they strongly deny the charges levelled by the critics.

The controversy has triggered a minor cold war within the Tucson Jewish community, numbering 20,000. Rabbi Weizenbaum, who has become one of the most outspoken national champions of the sanctuary movement, notes that the resident federation newspaper, *The Arizona Post*, has never printed a line about the congregation's sanctuary activities.

Karsch says she is not sure whether the federation has exerted any pressure on the newspaper to freeze out Weizenbaum, but believes that its editor might not wish to publish any news which "goes counter to the best interests of the Jewish community."

By contrast, Arizona's other Jewish paper, the *Greater Phoenix Jewish News*, has given full and friendly coverage to Jewish sanctuary activities and in an editorial summarized the moral basis of its support.

"The Central American refugee of today is in the position of our European parents and grandparents of an earlier time," the editorial stated, and concluded, "The sanctuary movement extends beyond a tiny group of Central American refugees; by implication, it concerns us all."

The ever-present light

Tora Today / Pinhas H. Peli

The Tora portion for this week is Tetzaveh (Exodus 27:20-30:1).

THE MENORA, the seven-branched candelabrum, is perhaps the oldest and most representative of Jewish symbols. When the poet Abba Kovner designed the Diaspora Museum (*Beth Haifusorah*) in Tel Aviv, he aptly presented the heroic story of 2,000 years of Jewish existence in the Diaspora between two menoras which were actually one.

When entering the museum, one faces a replica of the menorah from the Temple in Jerusalem as it was depicted on the Arch of Triumph erected by Titus in the year 70 and standing to this day in the Forum in Rome, marking the destruction of Jewish national and religious existence. The second menorah, which in fact is the same as the first but set in a totally different context, faces the visitor as he is about to leave the museum after completing the circle of the Jewish Diaspora. This is the menorah that has "returned" from the Diaspora, to become the official emblem of the independent Jewish State re-established in 1948.

The first appearance of the menorah as a central element in Jewish life and artistic imagination is older even than the earliest years of the Second Temple period, even than that of the First Temple built by King Solomon in the tenth century BCE. The first menorah takes us all the way back to the sojourn of the Israelites in the wilderness on their way out of Egyptian bondage, marching towards the Promised Land.

The instruction to make a menorah, as well as its detailed design, had already been given (Exodus 25:31-40). We read how it was actually made, quite a while later (*ibid.*, 37:17-24). But in the middle of the listing of the furniture and priestly outfits needed for the planned sanctuary, Moses is ordered by God to do the following:

"Command the Israelites to bring you clear oil of olives pressed for the light, so that the light may be burning continually" (*ibid.*, 27:20).

Many of the Tora commentators wonder: Why this particular order in this most unlikely place? The answer

seems to be that, at this point of the story, Tora wishes to tell us something we ought to know about the nature of the light emanating from the lamp in the sanctuary.

Usually, one comes to the sanctuary to receive "light," guidance and blessing from God; of course, God could easily, and all by himself, cause divine light to shine in His holy abode, as the enthusiastic worshippers would expect Him to do and as the priests would most certainly like boasting about. The message given to Moses comes to prove the opposite of the expected. The menorah in the sanctuary whence the light comes is not God's light to the people, but the light presented by the people in front of God. It is they, the Israelites, who must pick the olives and work hard at crushing and beating them, in order to obtain the clear olive oil which will ensure the "continuous light."

THIS "LIGHT," lit in the actual sanctuary with real oil, produced by hard, human toil, also serves as a many-faceted symbol. The menorah and its light represent a striking example of the steady tension existing between the earthly "real" world, which Jewish tradition never replaced with the allegorical and "spiritual," and the intrinsic symbolic meaning of this reality.

The ancient rabbis asked: Does the Almighty need the light that we kindle for Him? Why does He, the Creator of all light, ask of us that we light a lamp for Him?

One answer would be that it is not for His sake that we are doing it, but for ours. To give us a chance to rise to the occasion (as alluded in the word *Chadolot*) of bringing light to the place whither we come to receive light.

Another answer moves this light to the realm of the symbolic. The light that we are enjoined to keep burning "continuously," is the light of the Tora and mitzva (commandment). This light does not depend exclusively on a built sanctuary or a gold menorah, but mainly on ourselves. "All other instructions connected with the sanctuary, such as sacrifices, are to be fulfilled only as long as there is a sanctuary. The one exception is lighting the menorah, which is valid always, eternally," says the Midrash Rabba (Numbers, ch. 15).

"Just see," says another midrash, "how the words of Tora give forth light to a person when he studies them, while he who does not occupy himself with Tora nor studies it, stumbles. It can be compared to one who stands in a dark place; as soon as he starts walking, he stumbles against a stone; he then strikes a gutter, falls into it and his face strikes the ground - and all because he has no lamp in his hand. It is the same with the ordinary individual who has no Tora in him; he strikes against sin, stumbles and dies... but those who study Tora give forth light wherever they may be" (Exodus Rabba 63,3).

Another rabbi takes this metaphor even further, quoting the verse (Proverbs 20:27) "The spirit of man is the lamp of God." He elaborates: God said, My lamp is in your hand and your lamp in My hand. As long as you preserve My lamp (the Tora), I will preserve your lamp (the spirit).

Keeping the light of Tora burning is vital for keeping alive. The "eternal light" in the sanctuary was thus interpreted, in a way not common among the rabbis, as the "inner light" one gains by studying Tora and adhering to the precepts.

Medieval as well as modern hassidic commentators continued in the same vein. R' Isaac Arama (1420-1494) in his mystical-philosophical *Akedat Yitzhak*, sees the embodiment of Tora in the various components of the menorah. The seven branches represent the first verse of the first book of Tora, Genesis, that (in its Hebrew original) has seven words; the second book of Tora,

Exodus, beginning with a verse consisting of 11 words, stands for the 11 knobs (*kaftorim*) of the menorah; the nine-word verse opening the third book, Leviticus, corresponds to the nine flowers (*prahim*) of the menorah; the 18 words opening the book of Numbers equal to the height of the menorah which was 18 hand-breadths (not mentioned directly in Scripture, but learned in the Talmud (TB Menahot 28b; Rashi Ex. 25:35); and the 22 words opening the fifth book of Tora, Deuteronomy, correspond to the 22 cups (*gevilim*) on the menorah.

TORA WAS NOT the only metaphor which was applied to the menorah. Once taken out of its original context, it played on the imagination in numerous directions. One motif that sees the menorah representing Jerusalem as a source of divine light is also to be found in some of the classical sources.

"And it shall come to pass that

time," says the prophet Zephaniah (1:12), referring to the time of redemption, "that I will search Jerusalem with lamps." It was the constant and passionate yearning for Jerusalem rebuilt that led some of the rabbis to see the seven branches of the menorah as representing the seven letters of *Yerushalayim* (Jerusalem). They envisioned in their dream "Jerusalem standing like a lighted menorah on top of three high mountains, Snir, Tabor and Carmel, attracting like a light-tower all the boats filled with the ingathering exiles." It is then that God will say to Israel: "As My light is your light, and your light is My light, let us join together and bring light to Zion, as it says in Isaiah (60:1), Arise and shine, for your light has come" (Midrash Hagadol, Tetzave, 23).

There is no other symbol in Judaism that links together past and future as does the menorah, its lights whispering to each other across many generations.

NATIONAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE

Notice to Employers

This month, employers do not have to pay insurance dues for employees, for February 1987

Employers will deduct regular insurance dues from employees' February salary, so that the employers' accounts can be credited with the insurance dues he is required to pay, by law.

Employers must submit a return for February 1987, by March 16, 1987.

Submit the report through:
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Employers who have already paid insurance dues for February are entitled to deduct the amount from the insurance dues payable for March 1987; they should indicate on this subject with the branch of the National Insurance Institute where their records are kept.

Insurance dues for March and future months, are to be paid as usual, as prescribed by law.

Information and Public Relations Dept.

Efrata and the Ohr Torah Institutions
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<p>PROGRAM</p> <p>10:00 a.m. Registration and refreshments</p> <p>10:15 a.m. Introduction</p> <p>10:45 a.m. Shit: Women and the Mitzvot of Pessah</p> <p>11:45 a.m. Workshops</p> <p>12:45 p.m. Light lunch</p> <p>1:30 p.m. Shit: Women and the Study of Torah She'ba'al Peh: Forbidden, Permitted or Mandatory?</p>	<p>Dr. Zvi Gaswint Principal, Efrata</p> <p>Mr. Yonatan Nirvis Principal, Midreshet Lindenbaum</p> <p>Rabbi Yehoshua Reich Midreshet Lindenbaum</p> <p>Faculty Midreshet Lindenbaum</p> <p>Rabbi Salomo Riskin Dean, Ohr Torah Israel</p>
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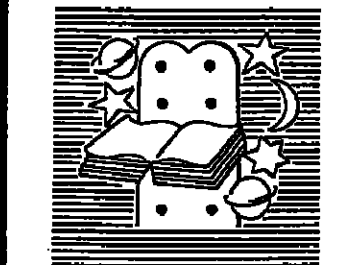
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Beer Sheva 5:34 p.m. 6:23 p.m.
Eilat 5:25 p.m. 6:23 p.m.
Tora Portion: Tetzaveh

JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Friday, Mincha 5:30, Shabbat, Shabbat 8, Mincha 5:05. Cantor: Naphthal Herzberg and Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir conducted by Eli Haff. Purim services: Sunday, Ma'ariv and reading the Megilla 6:15, Monday (in Hechal Shalom) Shabbat and Megilla 7:00.

YESSURUN CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Friday, Mincha 5:30, Shabbat, Mincha 5:30, Shabbat 8:30. Speaker: Hadasah President Ruth Pessia. Hazan: Hanan Ruten. Purim and Megilla reading: Sunday, 5:30 p.m. Monday 7:00 a.m.

WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES, Conservative, 4 Agnon, Friday, Mincha 5:30, Shabbat, Shabbat 8:30. Speaker: Hadasah President Ruth Pessia. Hazan: Hanan Ruten. Purim and Megilla reading: Sunday, 5:30 p.m. Monday 7:00 a.m.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, Jewish Institute of Religion (Reform), 13 King David St. Sat. 9:30 a.m. Information on college programs; guided tour of campus. Service: 10 a.m.

HAR-EL SYNAGOGUE, (Progressive-Reform) 16 Shmuel Hanaged, Tel. 02-23841. Friday 5:30 p.m. Shabbat morning 9:30. Rabbi Tuviah Ben-Horin. Hadasah delegates welcome.

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TEL AVIV GT. SYNAGOGUE, 110 Alonby, Shabbat Services conducted by Cantor Micr Hofstater. Ramban shul before Kabbalat Shabbat by Synagogue President Avraham Hatzroni. Reading the Megilla, Sat. 6:45 p.m.

CHRISTIAN

JERUSALEM REDEEMER CHURCH (Lutheran) Muristan Rd. Old City, Jerusalem. Sunday Services: English 9 a.m.; German 10:30 a.m. Tel. 282543, 828401.

CHRIST CHURCH (Anglican) opp. Citadel. 9:30 Family service. 7:00 p.m. Evening service. Bible study, Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

BAPTIST CONGREGATION, 4 Narkis, West Jerusalem. Sunday services: 9:00 a.m. Bible study, 10:30 a.m. Worship. Tel. 225942.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND near Railway Station. Sunday morning service, 10 a.m., Tel. 02-714659.

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JERUSALEM CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY, YMCA auditorium, 2A King David St., Tel. 232016, Sunday, 7 p.m.

JERUSALEM CHURCH OF GOD, "House Of Prayer For All People" - Sat. 10:30 a.m. 18 Ein Rogel St., Tel. 718814.

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RAIFA

ELIAS CHURCH (Lutheran) Haifa, 43 Meir Street, Tel. 04-523581, Saturday Service 11 a.m., Tel. 04-523581.

OTHER CENTRES

BAPTIST VILLAGE CONGREGATION, 2 km. north of PETAH TIKVA, Saturday Service. Bible study 9:30 a.m. Worship 10:30 a.m. Tel. 052-77517.

CHRISTADELPHIANS offer free book: Christendom Asray from the Bible. Write P.O.B. 10373, Jerusalem 91013.

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WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM

Information Centres

UJA INFORMATION CENTRE, 1 Ibn Gebirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features TV news programmes from the U.S., continued A.P. News, latest videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programs in Israel. Open Sunday-Thursday, 9:00-7:00 p.m. For more information call 02-246607, 02-240795.

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PIONEER WOMEN - NA'AMAT, Morning tours, call reservations: Tel Aviv, 210791.

HAIFA

TECHNION - Israel Institute of Technology presents Jack Lemmon's narration of "The Testimon Experience at the COLER-CALIFORNIA VISITORS CENTRE. Tel. 04-210684, Sun.-Thur. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri. till noon.

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

ART GUIDE

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JERUSALEM

Museums and Exhibitions

ISRAEL MUSEUM, New Exhibitions: Ancient Masada and Rattles, special Purim and general exhibit from Neolithic to Roman period (Rockefeller) 0 Felix Nussbaum (1904-1944), artist who perished in Holocaust - "From David to 30", Meet an Israeli Artist, David Ginzburg, 0 Artists Quoting Artists 0 Continuing Exhibitions: Tamara Rokan: The Bewitched Shave, tempera and lacquer paintings of Givat Aluf-Jaffa 0 Yehoshua Shtrichman, comprehensive show of oils, 1940's to present 0 New York Now, Six New Generation New York City Artists 0 Animals in Ancient Art (Rockefeller) 0 Ancient Glass Exhibit 0 Bethlehem Embroidery, dress and costume parts (until 28.3) 0 Flowers, Fruit and Trees, photographs by Shai Givoni (until 15.3) 0 Illustrations in Modelling Clay, book illustrating by Roni Oren. 0 Islamic Art (Palestine Centre, opp. Rockefeller) Permanent exhibitions of Archaeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART, Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-1; 3:30-6, Fri. closed, Sat. 10-1, 2 Hapalmeh St., Tel. 02-661291/2, Bus No. 15.

OLD YISHUV COURT MUSEUM

Life in the Jewish community in the Old City, mid-19th century-World War II, 6 Or Hahaim, Jewish Quarter, Old City, Sun.-Thur. 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

SIR ISAAC AND LADY EDITH WOLFSON MUSEUM at Heichal Shalom

Special Exhibition: "Scrolls of Fire", text by Abba Kovner, drawings by Dan Reisinger. Permanent Exhibition of Judaica, Diorama Room: History of Jewish People. Purim exhibition.

MSHKEHOT SHA'ANANIM, Fisher Hall, Yehoshua Shtrichman, opening Feb. 18, closing March 17, 1987. Hours: Sun.-Thur. 9-5, Wed. Fri. 10-12 Tue., 10-8 Mon. closed. Tel. 824321.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM, New Exhibitions: Alexander Archipenko, A Centennial Tribute, sculptures, sculpture-paintings and drawings. Continuing Exhibitions: 0 Stings (clothes 183) 0 Oskar Kokoschka, 1888-1980. Selection of Prints and Albums 0 Trends in Geometric Abstract Art 0 Edward Munch (prints): Death, Love and

Anxiety. Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-2, 5-9, Sat. 11-2, 7-10, Fri. closed. Helene Rubinstein Pavilion: Closed for installation of new exhibition: Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-2; 5-9, Sat. 11-2; 7-10, Fri. closed.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM, 28 Shabbat Levy St. Tel. 04-523255, Exhibitions: 0 Mirrors Art: Facing the Mirror - The Israeli Caricature, Now, Ancient Art - Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Mosaic & Ethnographic world paper arts Open: Sun. - Thur. & Sat. 10-1; Tue., Thur. & Sat. 6-9. Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric and Japanese Museums.

THE REUBEN AND EDITH HECHT MUSEUM FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ERETZ ISRAEL at Haifa University, open Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 10-1; Tue. 10-1; 4-6; Fri. closed; Sat. 10-1. Entrance free.

OTHER CENTRES

SAFAD, Israel Bible Museum. Experience the Bible through the art of international artist, Philip Ratner. Open daily, Sun.-Thur. 10-6; Fri., Sat., 10-2; Tel. 069-73472. Admission free.

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Tel Aviv: Bess, 68 Frishman, 237326; Ma'ayan Haim, 98 Sderot Yerushalayim, 522956, Jaffa.

Re'anana-Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim Shaul, E. Yaffo, Ra'anana.

Netanya: Hadassah, 34 Herzl, 22243.

Kiryat Haifa: Kupat Holim, Simat Mod'in, Kiryat Motzkin, 715138.

Haifa: Neve Sha'anana, 37 Hatichon, Neve Sha'anana, 235530.

Saturday, March 14

Jerusalem: (day) Kupat Holim Clalit, Roma, 523191; (evening) Bikur Holim, 5 Straus, 223141; Baisam, Salah Eddin, 222315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Der Aldava, Herod's Gate, 282058.

Tel Aviv: (day and evening) Bess, 68 Frishman, 237326; Ziva, 52 Eilat, Netiva, 378403.

Re'anana-Kfar Sava: (day) Kupat Holim Clalit, Harashut, Hod Hasharon; (evening) 12 Habanim, Rasseo Building, Hod Hasharon.

Netanya: Hamagen, 13 Sderot Weizmann, 22585.

Kiryat Haifa: Kupat Holim, Simat Mod'in, Kiryat Motzkin, 715138.

Haifa: Hadassah, 53 Horev, 252214.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah-Ein Kerem (pediatrics, internal, Hadassah Scopus (obstetrics), Shmuel Hanaged (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Bikur

Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado

Saturday, March 14

Jerusalem: Shmuel Hanaged (pediatrics, obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (internal, E.N.T.). Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery



Backstage with the Vienna State Opera Ballet.

Style and polish

THIS WEDNESDAY night marked a performance of great choreography at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv. Even if one cannot say that the Vienna State Opera Ballet has great dancers, it is still true that its performance transmitted the beauty and strength of the Jiri Kylian works on the programme.

Best performed was the light-hearted *Symphony in D*, set to parts of two Haydn symphonies (both in D). Haydn, himself fond of spoofs, would surely have loved it, especially the way Kylian used the tick-tock moves of "The Clock" symphony and how he made literal use of that other symphonic nickname, "The Chase." In a funny flow of dance by 16 boys and girls. The costumes (by Thomas Schienk) were also witty, particularly those of the girls in almost transparent tops and salmon-pink knickers.

The carefree mood was balanced by exceptional dancing that made the humour clear and the "mistakes" no accident. The young people's larks never lost style, showing polish as well as playfulness.

The first and the last works were both preoccupied with the theme of death, so it was as well that Haydn kept them apart.

Created more than 10 years ago in memory of John Cranko, *Return to a Foreign Land* is a masterpiece. With pianist Winfried van den Hove on stage playing the Janacek music, five dancers appeared in duets and trios, conveying mystic reflections on "the undiscovered" country from whose bourn no traveller returns, "by an intricate weaving of patterns that included startling holds and slow swoops, each section ending with a striking tableau. In one of them, a woman clung to the upturned feet of her partner. In another, a man held a woman against his side with his

elbow, gripping her outstretched body at the waist.

This was deep and stirring stuff but it was here that the dancers, though doing well, did not do well enough. They worked too hard, too consciously. Arms seemed to move at someone's command rather than as a result of will. Some lifts looked insecure. Yet the force of the work was conveyed, making one grateful for the chance to see it.

Cradle Song (music: Alban Berg's Violin Concerto recorded by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Lorin Maazel, with soloist Kyung Wha Chung) raised some questions about the choreography. Threnodic in conception, being inspired by the early death of Manon Gropius, daughter of Alma Mahler Werfel and Franz Werfel, it became a kind of triptych of dances of death. Three women played the Maiden, the first one (Brigitte Stadler) dancing with her father (Wolfgang Gräscher) and her friend (Christian Tichy), fighting her fate; the second (Jolanda Seyfried) frantically struggling against and with Death (Heinz Heidenreich); the third (Marialise Jaska) seeming to accept the inevitable with more resignation.

In between and during these dances, crowds appeared, moving with palpable agitation and fear. The time, according to the programme notes, was pre-World War II. Good as the beginning was, the choreography for the second maiden grew frenzied to the point of melodrama and the third duet was so long that it diminished the quality of the whole work. The dancing, however, was admirable and the set (by John P. MacFarlane) dramatic.

The ballet's programme for tomorrow evening (Jerusalem) is entitled "Viennese Evening."

DORA SOWDEN

Familiar

HAIFA Symphony Orchestra. Subscription Concert No. 3, Stanley Sperber conducting with Boris Berman, piano. (Haifa Auditorium, March 8.) Prokofiev: *Symphony No. 1 in D major* ("classical"), Op. 25; Mozart: *Piano Concerto No. 28 in E flat major*, K. 464; Haydn: *Symphony No. 99 in E flat major*.

THERE WAS little variety in this programme of familiar and conventional selections. Although Sperber led the HSO with clear motions, the orchestra's rendition sounded somewhat laboured and not all of it was musically absorbing. This was especially true in the opening Prokofiev "classical" symphony, the presentation lacking the drive, playfulness and satire of the piece.

Berman performed Mozart's solo piano concerto flawlessly, displaying

sureness of technique, singing phrasing and feeling. There was a sense of good support and dialogue between the soloist and the orchestra.

In the second part of the concert, Sperber and the orchestra achieved good results with the Haydn symphony, one of the so-called London symphonies in which Haydn introduced the clarinet into the orchestra. The straightforward performance had formal clarity and polish, displaying the contrasting moods from the expressiveness of the opening adagio, the liveliness of the following allegro, the charm of the beautiful minuet through to the finale. It provided pleasant listening and concluded the evening on a lively note.

ESTHER REUTER

Oz VeShalom

Netivot Shalom

The appeal of the Chief Rabbis, as reported on Israel Television, to be made in synagogues on Purim, in support of clemency for the imprisoned members of the Jewish underground, cause us shock, disappointment and pain.

Clemency for those who commit murder today prepares the way for the next murder tomorrow.

Our shock is increased by the silence of the Rabbinate, in relation to other moral and social problems in Israel today.

We are religious Jews who expect to see the Rabbinate bind together the entire people and the people expect it.

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0002-20-14

ARGUMENT

THE SECOND semester of the academic year began last Sunday. Before every academic year the uncertainty increases: will the university open or won't it? Will our 20,000 students be able to complete the year at the end of the coming May?

This time, the source of the disquiet does not lie with the students, but with some simple facts of life: money for electricity, for water, for salaries, for supplies.

The maintenance of the university is a daily struggle, and we often do not now how we shall manage to keep going next month.

How did we arrive at such a state of affairs, typical, by the way of all the universities in Israel. How did the system reach a deficit of \$120 million?

Israel's seven universities are independent bodies. The Council for Higher Education Law stipulates: "A recognized institution is free to maintain its academic and administrative affairs, within the framework of its budget, as it sees fit."

Nothing could be further from reality. The independence of Israeli universities is completely fictitious. Their presidents have as much freedom of action as department heads in a government ministry.

• We have no say in establishing the price of our main product: instruction. Tuition fees are determined by the government. We are but one constituent of the committee for determining tuition fees, which also includes the Ministry of Education, the Treasury and the students. (I refer to it later as the Navon Committee.)

• We have no independence with regard to establishing faculties, schools, study-groups, teaching programmes. We are required to request approval for every new initiative.

• We have no independence with regard to the construction of our own budget. We are obliged to bargain over every item in it, even if it is not financed by the government.

• We have no independence with regard to conditions of employment of our personnel. Every agreement has to be approved by the director of wages and labour agreements at the Treasury.

• We have no independence with regard to obtaining loans, administering funds raised overseas, or any other monetary matters.

"Competition between institutions" has become an obscenity; "lack of uniformity between institutions" a target for severe criticism; "academic initiative" nothing but an idea submitted to a committee for approval.

DURING the past decade, the government has increased its domination over higher education; its supervision has tightened, and its in-

tervention has become more firmly entrenched. At the same time, financial support has diminished year by year.

In 1974, the government provided 85 per cent of the higher education budget, whereas its support this year is barely 50 per cent. The government decreases its support of a system while increasing its control.

It is worth taking a look at the situation in the Arab world.

The Arab countries entered the Eighties after 20 years of continual increase in the number of universities and the number of students.

In Egypt, there were 160,000 students in 1969/70; in 1985, 680,000. In Saudi Arabia there were 10,000 students in 1972/73; in 1983/84, 102,000. In Syria there was an increase from 40,000 in 1970/71 to 110,000 in 1984/85.

This expansion is the result of deliberate encouragement and massive investment by the Arab governments, the most outstanding example being that of Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi budget for higher education in 1985 was approximately \$4 billion for seven universities and 77 colleges. The budget allocation of the government of Israel for seven universities and five colleges was \$230 million.

The argument, that quantitative increase does not mean better quality, is a grave error. The Arab world is improving the quality of education, technology and scientific research. The Palestinians are the most educated people in the Middle East today: 18.8 students for every 1,000 Palestinians. In Israel, there are 14 students for every 1,000 inhabitants.

The number of Arab university graduates with doctoral degrees is an estimated 24,000, and the annual increase is an estimated 10 per cent. In other words, 2,400 new doctorates a year. In Israel, we produce 300 doctorates a year.

In 1976, a congress of Arab ministers responsible for the application of science and technology in development, was held in Rabat. It decided to increase the outlay of every Arab country to one per cent of its national income.

In contrast, the Israeli govern-

ment, has reduced its support for higher education from 85 per cent of the regular university budget to less than 50 per cent. Support for the development budget, has decreased from 50 per cent to 25 per cent. A further indication of the drop in the scale of national priorities, is the percentage of the state budget (excluding defence and debt servicing) earmarked for higher education. This has decreased from 7.9 per cent to 5.6 per cent over the past decade.

AFTER 15 years of cutbacks, education is not what it used to be. Higher education in Israel is not so high any more. The red alert has been flashing for some time.

The student teacher ratio is approaching that of the Arab countries and the number of students per instructor makes individual guidance impossible.

The libraries are depleted. In some, not a single book has been purchased for the past two years, and hundreds of periodical subscriptions have been cancelled.

In the science field, laboratory equipment is 10-12 years old; and there is no budget for its maintenance. There are limited quantities of laboratory material.

Israelis go abroad to do their scientific research, and the results of their work will remain in the possession and at the disposal of the host institution. Young scientists who cannot be absorbed into our institutions are seeking employment overseas.

We were approaching the danger line several years ago. Today, that danger line is already far behind us. The decline in the quality of higher education will make itself most felt in 10-15 years in every facet of our society - in defence, high tech, industry; in health, education and welfare; in agriculture; in every area which relies on scientific knowledge, on academic professionals.

All the achievements we have witnessed in recent years were the fruits of what was invested at the end of the Sixties and the beginning of the Seventies.

At Tel Aviv University, we have made tremendous efforts to increase our income - by donations, by selling

services, by selling special courses. We have made enormous efforts towards efficiency.

But no measures can compensate for the drastic decrease in government allocations. No measure but one, tuition fees. There lies the most significant income potential for current university budgets. Under present conditions, it is the only solution available to stem further downward spiralling of the system.

The standpoint of the higher education system is known: tuition fees must be increased to the \$2,500. But we at Tel Aviv University do not believe that a mere change of the price tag is enough. We are convinced that what is needed is a radical reform of the general tuition-fee system.

IN OCTOBER last year, we formed a committee headed by attorney Baruch Gross, with the participation of seven public figures and professors, to examine the present tuition fee structure and suggest an alternative. Its recommendations, which were adopted by our management committee, were presented to the Navon Committee.

The Gross Committee declared that, in principle, the authority and responsibility of any committee formed to determine tuition fees must lie not with the government, but with the university management. The university management would thus be able to define its own economic approach; to formulate its own academic teaching level, its quality and content; and also to adjust its own costs in accordance with prevailing conditions, thereby encouraging competition between institutions.

According to the committee, the government's role would be that of a supervisor over the level of tuition. It could adjust the support it gives to students to achieve those national goals which are of interest to the state by directly subsidizing the student, either through cheaper loans or through the purchase of teaching services for distribution at a discount.

A second basic principle was laid down with regard to the uniformity

of tuition fees. It is not essential for tuition fees to be uniform at university or even at faculty level. Every university has its advantages and disadvantages and a tuition-fee differential would not only increase competition, but would intensify efforts to bring about the improvement in the level of instruction and excellence in scholastic achievement.

A tuition-fee differential between faculties would be established with the parameters of supply and demand and according to the cost for a student in that particular faculty. There are those who suggest a third parameter - that of expected income after graduation.

In faculties such as business administration and law, for which there is a huge demand, teaching costs are relatively low, and there is a more-than-average chance of a high income after graduation. These are the faculties earmarked for an immediate and significant increase in fees.

The committee also considered the level to which the tuition fees should rise, and arrived at the sum of \$300. However, the increase to this level should, according to the committee, be contingent on the establishment of a government loan fund which would enable every student to obtain an annual loan equivalent to the increase in tuition fees to the new level; in other words, \$1,500 a year for each year of study.

The committee emphasized that the increase of tuition fees to the new level is linked to the establishment of the loan fund. Every increase would be financed by a loan received directly (both through the university) from the government loan fund.

If the government truly believes that tuition fees should be subsidized, and that the cost of study should not fall entirely on the student, it should recognize that it is the obligation of the government to provide such subsidies, and not the obligation of the university.

Should the government evade this basic responsibility and, either directly or indirectly, impose the burden of tuition-fee subsidies on the universities, it will mean that students will acquire either an inferior education or poor professional skills. It is not a question of finding funds difficult for three or four years, but of life-long damage.

One is aware of the political pressures which will be brought to bear on government to prevent the adoption of this or even a modified programme. But even if the programme is not adopted this year, the very fact that it was presented is the beginning of a process which, hopefully, will provide a cure for higher education, before its demise.

(From a speech delivered at the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club.)

Surrogate opposition

Ram Ishai

A NEW JERSEY court is in the process of deciding whether a child born to a surrogate mother belongs to the woman who carried the child in her womb and gave birth, or to the childless couple who paid her to conceive and bear the child.

The surrogate mother issue is one of the most dramatic dilemmas emerging from *in vitro* fertilization (IVF).

It will take time before a broad consensus can provide a basis for legislation. People working on the subject in the early stages encountered problems involving basic values of individual rights, the rights of the fetus and the definition of life itself, public interest, the interests of the family, informed consent, inheritance, and the question of the relationship between the infant and his genetic parent, the parent who bore him, and the parent or parents raising him.

The first cases of IVF concerned infertility caused by an obstruction in the female reproductive tract, preventing the encountering of the male and female gametes. In this type of case, the male has normal semen and the female has normal ovulation, but there is a mechanical obstacle to fecundation. Here, IVF is used to remove an ovum from the wife, fertilize it with the husband's semen, and re-implant it in the wife's uterus. Such a procedure creates no legal or moral difficulty, even from the traditional Jewish point of view.

When donor semen must be used owing to the husband's incapacity, the problem can generally be settled by legal adoption by the father. But if, for one reason or another, the "parents" do not go through adoption procedures, legal problems may arise. The "adoptive" father could abandon his responsibilities or the identity of the genetic father might be disclosed. In any case, the claim upon the child would be settled in court, based on the principle of "the best interest of the child," regardless of which party initiates proceedings.

In the U.S., a husband who has agreed in writing to his wife's fertilization by donor semen is regarded by law as the child's father in all respects and the donor of the semen is not regarded in any sense as the child's father.

The Israel Medical Association has set up a special commission to study the subject. It has recommended adopting a similar position. Nonetheless, it should be borne in mind that Jewish law rules out any such procedure because of the dan-

ger of creating *mamzerim* (the child of a married woman by another man).

Where the woman does not ovulate, the husband's semen can be used to fertilize *in vitro* an ovum from a woman donor, and the fertilized ovum would be implanted in the sterile wife's uterus. The pregnancy would develop normally and the husband would be the biological father.

There is a certain symmetry between artificial insemination and ovum donation. However, in the latter case one may well question the identity of the real mother: the wife who carried the pregnancy and gave birth to the infant, or the woman donor of the ovum?

WHEN the commission set up by the IMA discussed surrogate motherhood, it expressed serious doubts as to whether the courts would enforce a contract of "donation of uterus" whether or not for financial reward. The commission was aware of the possibility that the surrogate mother would want to keep the fruit of her womb for herself and might refuse to hand it over to its "parents." As the law stands, if the surrogate is to be considered the mother, transferring the child to the couple, even in a case in which they are the genetic parents, would be illegal. The law on adoption lays down penalties for adoption transactions for financial gain.

There are actually other serious objections to the validity of such a contract; both sides may change their minds in the course of events. Then again, tests may reveal some defect in the fetus and the prospective "parents" may decide against having a handicapped child and ask the surrogate to terminate the pregnancy. If the latter refuses, the "parents" have no way of compelling her to do so. Once the child is born, the "parents" would have to take him, even though, in other circumstances, they would have opted for abortion.

The commission was also worried that the transaction itself involves exploiting someone's economic difficulties, and they proposed that surrogate motherhood for money should be prohibited. On the other hand, the concept of voluntary surrogation is almost absurd and would create even greater difficulties.

For all these reasons and others, the IMA commission recommended that surrogation should not be permitted; the Whitehead v. Stern case only serves to confirm this view.

The writer is president of the Israel Medical Association.

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Ori Lewis reports for The Jerusalem Post from Czechoslovakia

Amos in the lion's den

HRADEC KRALOVE — Amos Mansdorf who begins his career as Israel's No. 1 Davis Cup racket today, is hunting the "big cat" Miloslav Mecir. It's an ominous start for the 21-year-old Israeli champion to be tossed into the lion's den.

But Mansdorf himself has the guile and craft of a lynx. And, as congenial as the atmosphere is here in this colorful resort town 100 kilometres northeast of Prague, the first match on court at 4 p.m. this afternoon promises a real battle between two predators.

The Czechs were delighted with yesterday's draw, Israel somewhat disappointed. "We had hoped to see Amos play the Czech No. 2 Milan Srejber first so as to take pressure off Shlomo," Israeli team officials said.

But Yosef Stabholz, the team captain, took a more rounded view. "Everyone thinks the draw is important. Our past experience has been that Davis Cup ties depend little on the outcome of the draw. On paper and on recent form they are definitely stronger, but I think I can promise them a good fight."

Following the battle of the number ones, Glickstein plays Srejber in the second singles. Stabholz has named the redoubtable pair of Glickstein and Shahar Peris for tomorrow's doubles against Mecir and Tomas Smid. Smid is a veteran campaigner, and one of the world's great craftsmen of the doubles game.

Stabholz's choice may be some thing of a disappointment for Glickstein who is currently Israel's highest-ranked doubles player. But unlike the singles players, Stabholz has the option until an hour before the game to change the doubles combination — and he may choose to do so if Glickstein has a particularly arduous game today.

This may be clutching at straws, but there was some comment in the Israeli camp last night about why the genial, dreamy-eyed Mecir had shaved off his blond beard. They were hoping that his concern for cosmetics may be an unlucky omen; he had, after all, sported a blond beard with distinction this week when scoring his most famous vic-



ON THE HUNT. — Amos Mansdorf

tory over Ivan Lendl at Key Biscayne.

But, the way he was playing yesterday in practice here — striking the ball sweetly and demonstrating poise and accuracy — suggests that Mansdorf will have to rely more on his own court craft than superstition if he is to score a major upset. Mecir is now six in the world rankings, and Mansdorf 33.

They have never met before, but Mecir conceded yesterday that having watched Mansdorf in recent tournaments, he was not going to have "an easy time." Mecir has beaten Glickstein in their one encounter.

Maccabi defend softball title

By JACK LEON
Maccabi Tel Aviv are gunning for their third consecutive premier division softball title as the Israel Softball League's ninth season opens tomorrow.

Opening day ceremonies start at 9:30 a.m. at Tel Aviv's Sportek stadium, with a double-header following. Crazy Richard, runners-up last season, meet VIP Tours at 10 a.m. and Maccabi open their title defence against the Sultans of Swing at noon. The final four teams in the "A" Division, UN Golan, Arad

36ers and ASA-Jerusalem Post, will open next week.

The eight teams play a 14-game schedule, with one home and one away game against each competitor, and play-off in a best-of-three championship series.

The league's "B" Division also gets under way tomorrow, with Kibbutz Yehudi hosting a double-header against Danek Hayarden. Supplementing the men's competition, new league competition for women's teams is planned. Six men's teams, four from Jerusalem, have broken away from the ISL this season to form an independent league which will play its games on Friday afternoons.

Stop Jordan

PHILADELPHIA (AP). — The Philadelphia 76ers gave David Wingate a tough assignment when he made his second National Basketball Association start on Wednesday night. Stop Chicago's Michael Jordan.

Wingate, a rookie from Georgetown, made 11 of his 21 shots but failed to contain Jordan, who netted 49 points. The 76ers beat the Bulls anyway 117-108.

Charles Barkley led the 76ers with 31 points. Cliff Robinson added 23 and Maurice Cheeks 21. Philadelphia center Tim McCarver suffered a knee injury late in the first half.

Elsewhere, it was Detroit 107, Indiana 98; Milwaukee 115, Washington 107; Boston 118, Phoenix 109; Denver 122, Utah 116; Dallas 134, Seattle 117; and Golden State 121, Los Angeles Clippers 111.

Derby under a shadow

By PAUL KOHN
TEL AVIV. — Once upon a time a Tel Aviv derby would have attracted a full house 22,000 attendance at Bloomfield. Invariably, Maccabi and Hapoel Tel Aviv, as two of the top teams in the country, would be contending for championship honours.

This season both Tel Aviv clubs can at best hope to finish the season in the runner-up spot, as Maccabi trail leaders Beitar Jerusalem by 14 points and Hapoel are two further points behind. Both clubs, no doubt, still entertain hopes of winning the State Cup but that is not yet at stake. Still, tomorrow's derby will be the centrepiece of this weekend's 20th round of National League's games.

The result apart, one major focus will be David Pisanti, who returns to the Hapoel Tel Aviv line-up. Likewise, Avi Cohen is expected back as the lynchpin of the Maccabi defence. The outstanding difference between these teams is that Maccabi have scored 29 goals compared to Hapoel's meagre tally of 17. Tel Aviv derbies traditionally end in

draw results and that could well happen once again tomorrow. Kick off is at 3 p.m.

In the early game at 1 p.m., there is a Beitar derby when the league leaders from the capital take back seat for a change when they entertain Beitar Tel Aviv. The Jerusalemites have scored 41 goals in the Tel Avivian 18 games, which leaves them flourishing in 13th place and dangerously near the relegation red line.

Beit Yehuda in second place and underdog all season entertain Hapoel Lod at the Hatzkva Quarter. Their task appears lighter than that of third placed Hapoel Kfar Sava, who travel to Netanya. There, the home Maccabi who have had an erratic season so far but in their most recent games have shown considerable improvement. Kfar Sava will be seriously weakened by the absence of Eli Yarnal and Yitzhak Malkony, and the Netanya attack spearheaded by Yigal Mennaschem and Shalom Tivon looks more likely to get the goals which could decide this intriguing match.

Today, at 3 p.m., Hapoel Petah Tikva are at home to Hapoel Be'er Sheva. It is a major surprise that the Negbe side have netted only 10 goals in league games all season, though that is set off by the fact that their defensive record is among the best in the First Division. It suggests that Petah Tikva fans are in for a hard-fought, low-scoring game.

Saturday's other NATIONAL LEAGUE fixtures tomorrow at 3 p.m.:
Mac v Mac Jaffa (Petah Tikva)
Mac Hadera v Beitar Netanya (Kfar Sava)
Mac Yavne v Shimonon (Yavne)

High anxiety on Mt. Carmel

By PAUL KOHN
Tension is high on Mount Carmel as the football teams of two Druze villages, Hapoel Daliat el Carmel and Maccabi Ussufiya, clash today in a crucial Fourth Division encounter.

The winner of the match will gain promotion to the Third Division and the loser will stay another season in the lower league.

The match will be played today in Daliat el Carmel, instead of tomorrow as previously scheduled, the police have ruled.

The police were against playing the match tomorrow because of the heavy traffic on the Carmel on Saturdays, but both local councils are more worried about flaring tempers in the stands, and have appealed to their fans to show restraint and sporting behaviour despite the crucial nature of the clash.

Dalglish's Liverpool coming into their own

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — With three-quarters of the English football season gone, things are looking up for Liverpool. The club from Anfield has now gone six points clear of Everton, with Arsenal — the league leaders for much of the season — another point adrift.

And while Everton's challenge has faltered in the face of a rash of recent injuries, and Arsenal haven't won a league match for two months, Liverpool are just coming into their own.

When they were lying fifth or sixth a couple of months ago, Liverpool were written off by many soccer pundits who thought to know better by now. It was going to be a two horse race, they said, with either Howard Kendall's consistent Everton or George Graham's revitalized Arsenal sure to take home the trophy.

But Dalglish has already proved himself as canny a manager as he was, and occasionally still is, a player. Calmly and quietly he has steered his side safely to the top, even picking himself for the odd game when he feels the side lacks fire-power.

Liverpool's most loyal and vocal fans, who populate the grandstand area known as the "Kop," only wish he'd play more often.

On Tuesday night at Highbury, however, Dalglish sat in the manager's dug-out in suit and tie and let his players get on without him. Ian Rush's 20th minute winner proved sufficient to seal the game even though Arsenal had 90 per cent of the play.

To be fair to the young Gunners, they were missing three key players — Charlie Nicholas, Paul Davis and Steve Williams — through injury, and they have had a rather trying last 18 days, what with the three Littlewoods Cup semi-finals against Tottenham.

But their play was unfocused, and one senses that even they believe their league chance has slipped through their fingers. Perhaps they fancy their chances in the cup competitions — they are safely into the last eight of the FA Cup, the focus of this weekend's soccer, and their stirring comeback at White Hart Lane have booked them a place in the Littlewoods, Cup Final at Wembley.

When they reach the famed twin towers, however, it will be Dalglish's men who come running out of the tunnel to face them, and they'll have to play better than they did on Tuesday if they're to have any chance. Otherwise, Rush will celebrate his final days at Anfield with two more trophies on the Liverpool shelf, and that, after all, is little more than par for the course for the club that has now been dominating British football for well over a decade.

SPORTS LETTERS

Banking on the America's Cup

To the Sports Editor
Sir, — Having recently returned from Fremantle and the extended delight of the America's Cup, I should like to say how gratifying it was to see The Jerusalem Post's in-depth coverage of this important sports event.

Yacht racing is no longer a restricted sport, limited to a few private yachts belonging to clubs and sailing a course that is of interest only to the participants. Yachting is big business and a major media event. In Fremantle, there were over 1800 journalists for the Challenger and Defender selections and this increased to 2400 for the final.

Here in Israel, the force of the America's Cup should also have had broad impact on yachting in smaller sailing vessels. True, we need a more realistic attitude toward the ability of our competitors here. We should strive for the Olympic Gold or a first in World events. But we cannot deem it a disgrace not to always accomplish that. The Japanese who were dead last in every Flying Dutchman World Championship for years persisted and are now up in the top ten. Perseverance and en-

couragement rather than bitter recriminations and personal excuses improved their performance.

Our sailors need to have regattas that are fun to attend. Often, our races are just races and nothing more. There is little social interchange between the competitors. After every regatta a simple party or gathering would do wonders to increase participation, and with it improve performances.

JULIE BLANKSTEIN
Sports editor notes: Julie Blankstein had the distinction to represent Israel as chairman of the judges committee in the 2nd and 3rd phases of the Challenger series in the America's Cup in Fremantle.

Big Mac outdid Lineker

To the Sports Editor
Sir, — Allow me to point out an error in your news agency report (Feb. 20) on the soccer match between Spain and England. Gary Lineker's four goals did not set a record for the most goals scored by an Englishman in an international. Malcolm McDonald scored five against Cyprus in 1974. CHRIS SIRVID
Kibbutz Gezer.

Circuit tennis

Israelis Oren Motevassel and Amit Naor yesterday reached the singles semi-finals of the men's satellite-circuit tournament in Ashkelon, while Dalia Coriat also got through to the last four in the corresponding women's meet at the ITC's wind-swept courts.

Both events end this weekend, with play starting at 1 p.m. today and tomorrow.

NHL

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES: Calgary Flames 6, Hartford Whalers 1; New York Rangers 3, Boston Bruins 2; Philadelphia Flyers 4, New Jersey Devils 4; St. Louis Blues 3, Chicago Blackhawks 2; Winnipeg Jets 2, Montreal Canadiens 1; Toronto Maple Leafs 4, Minnesota North Stars 2; Edmonton Oilers 6, Detroit Red Wings 3; Buffalo Sabres 3, Los Angeles Kings 2.

Heartfelt thanks

Beverlee Black

THIS PAST week, we received a letter of thanks from Helene Magid, District Supervisor and Coordinator for Foster Families for the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Central District. She writes "I want to thank you for the beautiful toys we received for distribution to the foster children in our care."

"The children were thrilled with their gifts and the social workers who presented the toys were delighted with this pleasant aspect of their work."

"I also had the pleasure of giving some toys to a group of children and the spontaneous joy in those little faces will always be a very special memory for me."

"Some of the toys and games went to our 'children's house' and the directors have all expressed their sincerest thanks for the hours of pleasure their young charges will have. So please accept the appreciation and heartfelt thanks of the children, the social workers and all of us who try to make the children happy and content."

This letter just about says it all. We are sure all of our Toy Fund contributors will be very pleased to see that their contributions are really doing something so rewarding.

We also receive many similar letters from recipients of the Forsake Me Not Fund and will share them in future columns.

Contributions to both funds have fallen drastically, even though we repeatedly write that the needs continue and the requests for aid are still coming in.

Please continue to support both funds and send your cheques today to The Jerusalem Post Funds, P.O.B. 81, 91000 Jerusalem.



NIS 150 In honour of my children and grandchildren — L.S.

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NIS 60 Haya and Karl Reich, Ramat Gan.

NIS 30 To make needy children's lives brighter — R.F., Rehovot. In memory of A.V. — S.F.V. — E. In memory of my dear cousin Rachel Sassoon — Anonymous, Herzliya.

NIS 30 In loving memory of my beloved parents — Mrs. Doreen Miskin, Jerusalem.

NIS 25 Anonymous, Mevasseret Yerushalayim. In honour of our grandchildren Amit, Omer, Mor and Tomer — Mr. and Mrs. Len Shorr, Haifa, March Gamiel, Haifa.

NIS 18 In honour of the birth of David Gabai, from his zedek, zaba Zuni. Anonymous, Hod Hasharon. In loving memory of my dear husband Moros Offman — Ania.

NIS 15 In honour of Philip and Rosella Porter of Johannesburg, on the occasion of their marriage — Gertrude A. Diamond, Jerusalem. In memory of my husband — Anonymous, Ramat Gan.

\$100 Mrs. Henie Friedman, Augusta, GA. In memory of our loved ones — Henry L. and Lottie Neibhan, Tucson, AZ.

\$50 In memory of those I knew as children, who gave their lives as soldiers for Israel: Raya Krolik, Michael Spitzer and Michael Fultchenfeld — Lucy Bodlander, Riverdale, NY. With love for the Jewish people — Dr. Maximo E. Altomir, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

\$20 Anthony J. Scianca, Chicago, IL.

\$20 Anonymous, Manchester, England.

DFL 5 Anonymous, Chestnut Hill, MA.

NIS 500 Vicky Shaul, Haifa.

NIS 360 Anonymous, Netanya.

NIS 150 In memory of my husband — L.S.

NIS 150 In memory of Judith Horowitz — her brothers and sisters. Anonymous, Jerusalem.

NIS 100 In memory of my sister-in-law Mrs. Resi Berger, on the occasion of her 80th birthday — Trudi Berger, Ben-Zion family, Tel Aviv. In memory of my dear husband Jack Barry, who passed away six years ago — Nina Barry, Tel Aviv. Naphthal Fish, Jerusalem. In beloved memory of Eva Krikler — Anonymous, Ramat Hasharon.

NIS 90 Bridge Friends R.G. — T.A. In honour of the marriage of Joyce and Bob Oshan of St. Louis — from their Beersheba buddies, Dan, Joan and Yair Kahn.

NIS 80 Shoshim and Mary Loewenstein, Kiryat Bialik.

NIS 75 Anonymous, Jerusalem. In memory of my beloved sister Lorna Ark of Leeds, England — Sylvia Ark, Jerusalem.

NIS 60 Proceeds of the Flower Demonstration given at the Sprinkler School, Rehovot, on the occasion of Mothers' Day — Erika Shomroni, Rehovot.

NIS 54 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

NIS 50 M. Bahat, Ramat Hasharon. In memory of A.V. — S.F.V. — E. In loving memory of Lisa's mother Paula Rosenblatt Ferrand, and in joyous celebration of our daughter's fourth birthday, with happy birthday wishes to Emmuna and Anara — Dr. and Mrs. Steven Aizer, Moshav Hazonim, Heitz F. Arneemann, Minusio, Switzerland, via Siegfried Silber, Haifa. With love, from Gilda and Aron Hanock, Ramat Gan. In memory of my dear mother — Anonymous, Herzliya.

NIS 36 In honour of Dave Shley's 70th birthday — Channa and Abraham Levi, Rehovot. Anonymous, Rehovot.

NIS 30 Anonymous, Mevasseret Yerushalayim. Anonymous, Tel Aviv. Anonymous, Givatayim. Rudolf Weller, Jerusalem. In loving memory of my beloved parents — Mrs. Doreen Miskin, Jerusalem.

NIS 25 In honour of the 80th birthday of my sister, Mrs. Martha Brach of Greenfield, Johannesburg, S.A. — Mrs. Bella Danilowicz and family, Mahariya. In memory of our parents — Mrs. and Mrs. Len Shorr, Haifa. In honour of Mrs. Resi Berger of Jerusalem — Rita and Oshie Oshinsky. Marda Gamiel, Haifa. Anonymous, Haifa. In memory of David Friedlander of Worcester, MA — Sally Sadoun, Kiryat Ono.

NIS 20 Good health to Benjamin and Doba — Anonymous, Kfar Sava. Anonymous, Netanya.

NIS 18 In loving memory of my dear husband Marek Offman — Ania. Anonymous, Ra'anana. Happy birthday to Florence R. Sitrin — daughter and grandchildren. In honour of Gerlie and Sally Dworkin on their golden wedding anniversary — Hosiosky family, Kachav Ya'ir.

NIS 16 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

NIS 15 In honour of Philip and Rosella Porter of Johannesburg, on the occasion of their marriage — Gertrude A. Diamond, Jerusalem. In memory of my husband — Anonymous, Ramat Gan.

\$300 With best wishes — Mrs. Henie Friedman, Augusta, GA.

\$200 In memory of our loved ones — Henry L. and Lottie Neibhan, Tucson, AZ.

\$100 In memory of our parents, Alwine and Louis Stamm and Jenny and Hermann Weil — Ben and Fred Stamm, Philadelphia, PA.

\$90 Anita Levor, Flushing, NY.

\$50 In memory of Lotie Cohn, Edith and Albert Kirschbaum, Dr. Gertrud Marx and Drex Kurt and Helen Zacharias — Rudolf and Lucy Bodlander, Riverdale, NY. With love for the Jewish people — Dr. Maximo E. Rosnik, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Abram Kani, Raleigh, NC. Eleanor Shulman, New City, NY. In memory of my father-in-law, Dr. E. Eisenstadt — David Danziger, Houston, TX.

\$45 Arthur E. Seig, Arlington, VA.

\$36 In memory of my beloved father Sidney Winner, whose second yahrzeit will be on the 27th day of Shvat — Morton Aaron Winner, Hammon, NJ. Leah and Norman Dorkin, Flushing, NY.

\$25 In memory of my parents Isaac and Emilie Natanson — Mrs. Sophie Weil, via Ben and Fred Stamm, Philadelphia, PA. In honour of Martin Birnbaum's 90th birthday — Bette and David Coven, Atlanta, GA.

\$20 Allan J. Golden, Denver, CO.

\$18 In loving memory of Dr. David Romney of London, husband of Olga, father of Martin, Daphne and the late Geoffrey, grandfather of Daniel and Ben — his cousin Dr. Ida Cohen Selavan, Cincinnati, OH.

\$15 Aus Schurman, Haim Solomon Home for the Aged, Brooklyn, NY. via Fay Karp, Kibbutz Galon.

\$10 In honour of our parents — Rose and Sol Fishman, Skokie, IL. In memory of my mother who died in Auschwitz — Anonymous, New York, NY.

\$5 Anonymous.

\$50 Anonymous, Manchester, England.

\$30 Mr. Seah of Singapore, via Mrs. J. Cohen, Balmoral Point, Singapore.

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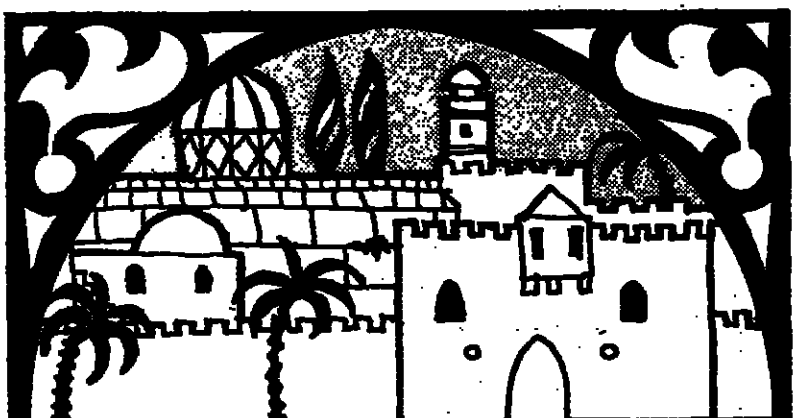
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CONGRATULATIONS JERUSALEM!

A competition celebrating the 20th anniversary of Jerusalem's reunification (May 27, 1987)

Readers of The Jerusalem Post are invited to participate in CONGRATULATIONS JERUSALEM — an international competition co-sponsored by The Jerusalem Post and the Moriah Jerusalem Hotel. To enter, submit a written, visual or other expression that congratulates Jerusalem on the 20th anniversary of its reunification.

TWO FIRST PRIZES (one for readers in Israel, one for readers overseas): A week for two, bed and breakfast, at the Moriah Jerusalem Hotel (the overseas winner will also win one round-trip ticket — departing from New York or major European cities — courtesy of the Moriah Jerusalem Hotel).

TWO SECOND PRIZES: A six-month subscription or extension to The Jerusalem Post (for winners in Israel) and a one year subscription or extension to The Jerusalem Post International Edition (overseas winner).

TWO THIRD PRIZES (one Israeli, one overseas): A copy of Front Page Israel 1932-1986, a volume of historical front pages of The Jerusalem Post.

CONTEST RULES

- 1) One entry per contestant will be accepted.
- 2) All entries must be mailed to CONGRATULATIONS JERUSALEM, the Moriah Jerusalem Hotel, 39 Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem 94188, Israel. Contestants are responsible for shipping and handling.
- 3) Entries must be received by the Moriah Jerusalem not later than April 15, 1987.
- 4) Prize winners will be chosen by jury, on the basis of originality and creativity.
- 5) Entries will not be returned. A selection will be given to the mayor of the city.
- 6) Employees and their families of The Jerusalem Post and Moriah Hotels Israel are not eligible.

MORIAH JERUSALEM HOTEL

THE JERUSALEM POST

NATIONAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE

Notice to the Self-employed and Uninsured Insured Persons with Income

In March 1987, you are not required to pay insurance dues for February 1987

The advance payable on April 1987 is to be paid as usual, as required by law.

Insured persons who have already paid insurance dues for February are entitled to deduct the amount from the insurance dues payable (on April 15, 1987) for March 1987. Please liaise with the branch of the National Insurance Institute where your records are kept.

Information and Public Relations Dept.



MEET ME AT THE FAIR!

The Jerusalem Post Pessah Fair — a giant bazaar in aid of the Forsake Me Not Fund for Israel's needy elderly.

- ★ Creative arts and crafts, and consumer products
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 - ★ Including unique items never before displayed
 - ★ Free puppet shows, for the kids ★ Free wine tasting, for the adults ★ Balloons! Carnival atmosphere! ★
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Don't miss it — April 15, noon to 9 p.m., at the Jerusalem Hilton

THE BACKGROUND music in the Israeli corporate sector in recent years has been the crash of crumbling empires, the march of bankrupt businesses to compulsory liquidation and the slamming of suitcases and scurry of feet as former financial wizards light out for North or South America – often just one step ahead of the law.

Merely listing the companies involved in scandals and collapses of one sort or another would fill up a good deal of space – and would say nothing of the personalities involved, or the relative importance of each case. The sectors of the economy that have already been changed beyond recognition by events in the past five years include agriculture, banking, construction, defence, electronics, financial services – these represent the alphabet's A-F, and one could probably reach Z and start again without repeating oneself.

How did this situation come about? What are the roots of collapse? Are there, in fact, causes common to some or all of the above-mentioned problem areas, or is it conceivable that each one is a special case with unique circumstances? How much more is to come – is the worst behind us, or still lying in wait down the road? And, inevitably, the questions have to be asked: Who was to be blamed and what was done about it?

It would be nice to say that inflation was to blame, and then to pin the guilt for inflation on the government, or perhaps on the entire country, or on outsiders like Opec. That would be an easy solution which would give everyone involved in an insolvent company or collapsing industry the ideal excuse with which to cover up their own failures. Everything would then be part of an all-encompassing *force majeure*, about which nothing could have been done, at least on the level of the individual corporation.

However, that excuse is not available. Annoyingly for the failures, there still exist a number – in some areas, quite a large number – of successes. The bald question thus arises: Why did some fail while others succeeded, when the general macroeconomic circumstances were the same for both groups? The answer can only be that there are other factors that have to be taken into account. These include management skills in the widest sense, and the roles of top executives, chairmen and other board members, external accountants, regulators, and trade

unions at the local and national level all have to be examined in every case.

THE NUMBER of cases of corporate failure forces one to the conclusion that there was more happening than an unfortunate juxtaposition of coincidences. One or two isolated cases of a disease are not a reason to sound general alarm bells, but when the same symptoms are reported up and down the country, in completely different businesses, it is hard to deny that there is an epidemic, perhaps even a plague.

Having recourse to the macroeconomic background was nevertheless the main line of defence of many people whose inadequacy was exposed. This was not totally without foundation, because the years of hyperinflation certainly made things extremely difficult from a managerial point of view. The inflation was like a thick fog that obscured everything except the nearest objects, so that business became an extremely short-term affair, with little chance of planning a longer-term future.

In addition, the inability of government to maintain anything like a consistent policy in any matter of importance to the business community made it all the more dangerous to undertake ambitious programmes.

This means that the risk factor became very high in the inflationary years, and that caution was more often than not the best policy. But this wisdom only came to be appreciated once hindsight showed its value. At the time, it seemed that the exact opposite was true. The people who made the big money, and certainly the ones who made their names in the years of inflation and distortion, were those who were flamboyant, willing and eager to take big risks in return for big rewards.

This makes the whole period reminiscent of other eras in other countries, when a background of wilful suspension of disbelief allowed the dream merchants to enter the unwary in their webs. The Roaring Twenties in the U.S. was one such time, and many people think the 1980s is another, although that, at least remains to be proven.

But these comparisons show that inflation is not a necessary element of this sort of scenario – only that in the Israeli context it helped to distort everything by magnifying the irrelevant and putting the emphasis on size as the primary measurement.

Far too little work, academic or

The light at the end of the tunnel

Company scandals and collapses have been to the fore of the corporate sector in recent years. Pinhas Landau writes that a new era of accountability is beginning to change this.

otherwise, has yet been done on the general phenomena being considered here, and hardly any at all on the circumstances of individual companies and persons. Even the late Ya'akov Levinson, who made Bank Hapoalim into the centre of the Histadrut economic empire and led Israeli banking into the expansionist craze that ended in disaster, has only been the subject of books and articles because he ended the scandal surrounding himself by taking his own life. The subsequent debate has therefore centred on the personality struggles in the bank and Hevrat Haovdim, and their influence and repercussions on the wider economy and on the political scene.

In this sense, the Levinson affair typifies the Israeli tendency to personalize and politicize economic trends, and thereby misses a number of vital points. These have come to light more explicitly following the downfall of Levinson's arch-rival, Ernest Japhet of Bank Leumi, and include a list of topics that were not even on the agenda five years ago,

but are today forcing themselves into the public consciousness.

THESE CAN be summed up in one concept: management. In the context of Levinson/Hapoalim, Japhet/Leumi and the whole complex knot that was partially revealed in the bank share scandal and slightly more in the Bejski report, the concept of management boiled down to a single definition, namely the ability to see where today's decision would lead the company tomorrow. The mishnaic dictum that the wise man is "he who sees what is coming," is an early formulation of this basic idea.

It is no great intellectual leap to link the lack of wisdom, under this definition, as revealed in the economy, with similar displays of shortsightedness in many other fields. The Pollard scandal is on everyone's lips at the moment, and serves as a good enough illustration, but so would a long list of other political/military/administrative *faslhot* revealed in recent years. Once again, the sheer number of examples seems

strong proof that there is no coincidence at work here, but that the same syndrome is visible in every "compartment" of Israeli life. In a small, interlinked country, it would be strange if it were otherwise.

Speaking of syndromes inevitably brings to mind Aids, and it may not be far-fetched to suggest that the common factor linking most, if not all, of the corporate scandals, and many other areas as well, is rooted in "immune deficiency," i.e. in a breakdown in the entity's self-defence mechanism.

Without wishing to stretch the analogy too far (the deficiency was not acquired, and the cure is well-known and effective), it may be said that at every level – the macroeconomy, the sectoral level and the individual firm – various diseases were allowed to take root and grow because the built-in mechanism for defending the entity against the threat was rendered ineffective. This was done by gradually creating laws, and a general atmosphere, that encouraged the pursuit of unreality, and sought to silence voices that warned that the hot-air balloon would burst and crash messily to earth.

At the national level, this was done by a political consensus in which the major parties not only refused to speak the truth, but actively promoted irresponsibility, whether through excessive defence spending that had no cover (the Lavi is the epitome of the "the Americans will pay" fantasy), excessive welfare legislation that had no cover (advanced training funds for all employees, as the epitome of the "the employers will pay" fantasy), lavish state services (free high school education because "the taxpayers will pay") and above all through massive borrowing at home and abroad to finance overspending by everyone (on the basis that "future generations will pay").

At the sectoral level, the immune system was deliberately emasculated by the tenacious adherence to obsolete slogans and myths in the face of a cruel reality that doomed many enterprises to corporate death if they

did not radically change their ways of doing things. However, with sectors like agriculture believing that they had an inherent right to build up debts because the government and banks would wipe them out if things went wrong; with many government and Histadrut enterprises believing that their *raison d'être* was to provide employment, especially in places that no real businesses would set foot, and let losses be covered by government subsidy; with private and Histadrut contractors continuing to build as if the population was growing by leaps and bounds, instead of adjusting to low birth rates and negative migration patterns; with the stock exchange established as the place where excess money from the government printing presses and U.S. aid found itself something to do in an economy as investment in plant and equipment was increasingly less fashionable; with all this, and much, much more, was it any surprise that so many companies, kibbutzim and other economic enterprises lost their bearings completely, and marched boldly over the cliff like so many lemmings?

IN THIS atmosphere, a new hero came to the fore. He was a peculiar mixture of the admirable and the reprehensible, in that he often combined genuine entrepreneurial flair, or at least a quick mind and the ability to adapt to the difficult environment that flummoxed others, with a total ignorance of or disregard for the accepted way of doing things. The best and brightest of this breed, people like Michael Albin, Yori Salant and Hagai Blich of FIT, and – in a very different context – Avraham Suhaimi of Elscint and other front-runners in the high-tech companies, had an enormous advantage over the people who were supposed to rein them in, whether these were directors of their companies, regulators or accountants. Their edge was that where others sought orthodox answers to a situation that bore no resemblance to the textbook, they ad-libbed their way ahead, based on their own talent, self-confidence and contempt for others.

They bred on their own success, advancing quickly and leaving the boring orthodoxies far behind. They knew no boundaries to their achievements except their own fertile imaginations. Their greatest successes, in almost every case, were in the share markets, both in Israel and the U.S. (in the over-the-counter market in high-tech shares) at a time when anything was possible and most things really happened.

Thus a company already in a bankrupt state, like Ata Textiles, could trade in December 1982 at sixty cents a share, having risen hundreds of per cent, because Mickey Albin, and his partner Jonathan Suchovitsky, wanted it to.

Ispro, a humdrum property company, reached a market capitalization of \$100 million for no other reason than that Eliezer Fishman and Yossi Rieger so desired and, opined Rieger, "there is no reason that it shouldn't be worth far more." Danot was an exercise in wish-fulfilment by 11 supposedly sober businessmen, who believed that their connections and experience would produce profits on call.

And, towering over all of them, was the supreme ego-tripper, who carefully cultivated the myth of the world-renowned banker and financial expert, and jetted about from boardroom to boardroom, comfortable in the knowledge that his bank's market valuation was higher than that of Chase Manhattan – and what was more, it had not lent money to Mexico or Brazil!

It is hardly surprising that most of these people are now accused or suspected of breaking rules and regulations. They reached the positions they held by making their own rules to fit their circumstances and disregarded the old ones that they found inconvenient, because they believed, and proved for as long as they could, that they knew better.

Again, it is not surprising that most of the scandals involve stock exchange manipulation, because that is where the easy money was to be had. Recent events in New York and London are based on the same scenario, with different actors. (One of the most remarkable features of these scandals, and of this class of white-collar crime in general, is that the perpetrator has no direct contact with, or personal knowledge of, the victims of his activities. It is all very anonymous – hardly comparable to a really messy financial crime like the fraud at the North American Bank, where Stern and Monsah ruthlessly robbed people they knew, in some cases supposed old friends.)

It is for the benefit of posterity, as well as for the many people with short memories, that there is so much evidence in writing and on radio and TV of the incredible things that happened, and were said and believed, in the early years of this decade. It is true that the lessons are still being learned, and many of the bitter adjustments to the real world are still being fiercely resisted, but there can be little doubt that we have come a long way in the last four years.

Most of the major scandals have been uncovered, though certainly not all, and new themes are coming to dominate the corporate sector – responsibility, chains of command, reporting to superiors, control and oversight mechanisms, teamwork, and the concepts that things cost money, and that everyone has to be accountable to someone, somewhere. In time, these may spill over to other areas of Israeli life – indeed, as noted, it would be strange if it didn't.

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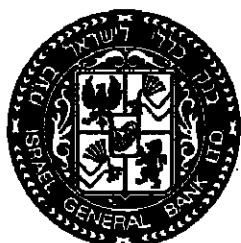
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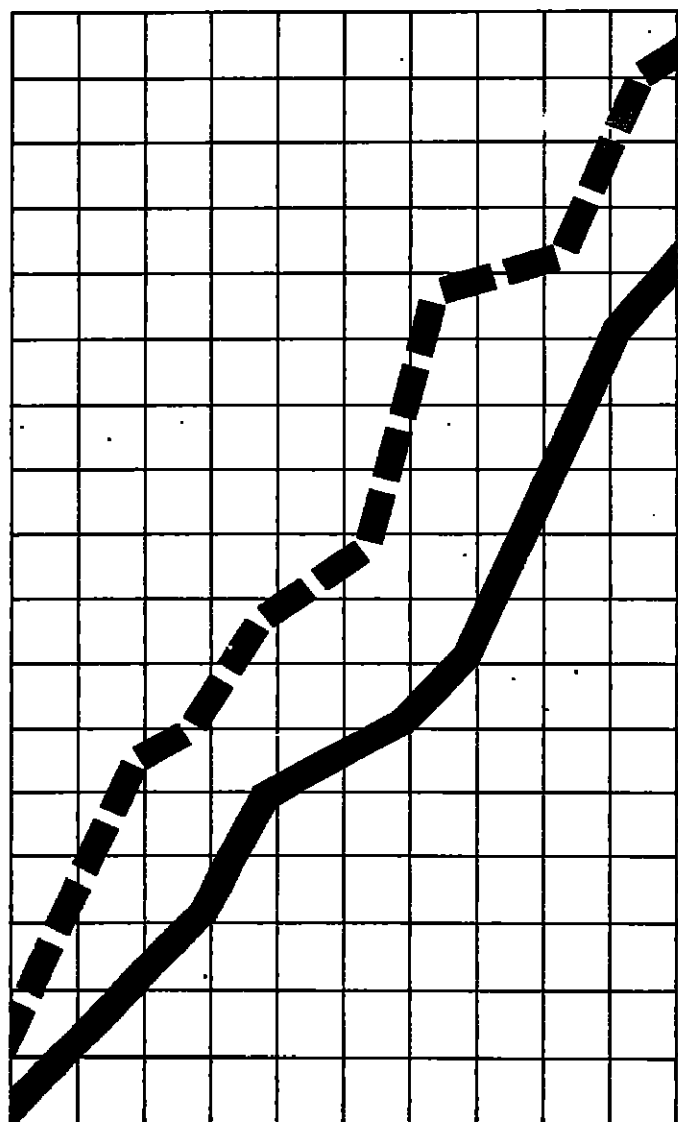
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The index, the tomato and economic planning

Emmanuel Levy

LAST MONTH'S abnormal rise in the prices of tomatoes and other vegetables and fruit once again almost triggered a further round of salary increases. That these same prices have since declined drastically only underlines the ridiculous trap in which the economy is ensnared.

Deliverance was afforded by a fortuitous downward adjustment of the quarterly housing cost sub-index which sufficed, if only just, to keep the overall rise in the consumer price index below that which would have necessitated an across-the-board payment of cost-of-living increments to employees. Had such an increment been paid, its probable impact on the shaky stabilization so far achieved needs little elaboration.

This farcical situation whereby crucial economic policy may be frustrated by short-term, random fluctuations in the prices of tomatoes has long been a standing joke. But this is accepted out of a belief in the need to maintain statistical objectivity and consistency. Particularly in the Israeli context, however, this is not the case, and the existing predicament is essentially the result of a misinterpretation and misapplication of the consumer price index as a tool for linking salaries and the determination of cost-of-living increments.

In brief, the consumer price index measures the changes in the total cost of purchasing a representative, fixed "basket" of goods and services, as determined by a survey of households in a given base year. The base year and the representative basket are normally updated, at intervals, on the basis of recurring surveys in order to reflect changes in household consumption patterns over time.

The purpose of wage linkage is to ensure that when the total cost of purchasing the basket increases due to price rises, wages will increase sufficiently to enable employees to buy the same quantities of goods and services as were purchased in the

base year. Underlying the wage-linkage concept, therefore, is the assumption that the requisite quantities of goods and services will indeed be available in the market for purchase once the purchasing power of wage and salary earners is increased in proportion.

This assumption is valid with regard to services and most manufactured consumer products where production is relatively flexible, and the stocks held by producers and distributors likewise facilitate speedy adjustment to demand.

It most definitely does not hold for fruit and vegetables – especially in Israel where fruit and vegetables imports are negligible and where, even if ordered on an emergency basis, they can only arrive after a delay of weeks or months. Any significant cutback in supplies from domestic production and marketing due to climatic or other factors must mean, therefore, that total supply is temporarily fixed at its lower level.

IN THESE circumstances, no amount of increased purchasing power in the form of cost-of-living increments can enable all households to continue to purchase the same quantities as previously. If the increased purchasing power is nevertheless spent on more fruit and vegetables, their prices will merely be forced-up still further. If, alternatively, it is spent on the purchase of additional quantities of other goods and services, the result is an unwarranted increase in overall consumption expenditure. In both cases, additional fuel is added to the inflation process.

In practice the situation is even more absurd, since cost-of-living increments only appear in pay packets several weeks after the monthly consumer price index is published, while the fruit and vegetable prices included in the index calculations were

collected from stores and markets weeks prior to publication of the index. During the month or more interval between price collection and actual payment of the increment, the temporary shortfall in supply may have been corrected and prices restored to their former level. This, in fact, is precisely what has happened in recent weeks; and were it not for the fortuitous downward adjustment of the housing cost sub-index, the increment would have been paid and the damage done.

In compiling the index, the Central Bureau of Statistics does indeed take account of normal seasonal fluctuations in the marketing and consumption of fruit and vegetables by introducing monthly changes in the internal composition and the individual weights of the items included in the fruit and vegetable basket. This in itself is insufficient, however, to cope with the problem of sharp, abnormal fluctuations of the kind that have plagued fruit and vegetable marketing and prices in recent months.

It is necessary to distinguish clearly between irregular monthly price fluctuations and the underlying longer-term trend, if this is to be accomplished. For purposes of determining cost-of-living increments, the former should be entirely excluded from the index calculations and the fruit and vegetable sub-index adjusted at, say, three-month intervals, to take account of underlying real price trends only. By adopting this method, the payment of unwarranted cost-of-living increments will be prevented while employees will continue to enjoy protection against any genuine upward trend in fruit and vegetable prices.

Although the proposed method will imply some additional work for the statistical bureau, the statistical problems involved are not in themselves overly difficult or complicated. The economy, however, will at last be rescued from the arbitrary dictates of king tomato.

MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Refiguring 1st Intl's results

The consensus view of all the knowledgeable people is that the commercial banks' business results for 1986 will be poor. Even the bankers themselves don't try and disagree with that assessment, so it may be taken as correct, to an extent that will vary from bank to bank, but remain true overall.

The first hard piece of data in support of this thesis was produced by First International Bank on Tuesday, and the halving of that bank's net profit from 1985 to 1986 was ample evidence that the expectations were going to be more than fulfilled.

There were, however, several features of First International's results which did not receive sufficient attention. Of these, the most important was the 30 per cent growth in loans to the public, which grew from less than NIS 1.5 billion to more than NIS 1.9b.

Even more dramatic was the growth of loans to the public once the element of directed credit is removed. These soared more than 50 per cent, from NIS 944 million to NIS 1,288m. In absolute terms these amounts may not be much, compared with the huge loan portfolios of banks like Hapoalim and Leumi, but for First International they represent a vital element of future profit growth. The chief focus of inter-bank competition is now on this area of non-directed loans to the public.

Then there is the reverse side of loans as a source of profit - meaning loans that have become bad debts. Part of the consensus about the 1986 results was that a major factor weighing on the performance of the banks would be their need to make further large write-offs for the bad debts accumulated in previous years. In 1985, the high profits they had accrued through the huge margins allowed them had enabled them to make massive set-offs for loans that they did not expect to see returned. First International was, in 1985, no different from the other banks in this respect, and its \$10m. write-off of its Elscint loan was the single biggest contributor to this item.

But for 1986, First International pared its debt write-offs dramatically. In nominal figures, the bad debt deduction was NIS 3.8m., compared with almost NIS 17m. the year before. Why did the bank set-off so little, when it claimed it was being "conservative" in its approach? Its executives claim, and most observers believe them, that they simply didn't have any more than that worth writing off.

In fact, one top-ranking First International manager told *The Jerusalem Post* that the improving economic situation that developed during 1986 actually allowed the bank to collect debts that it had already written off the year before. And, most helpfully, a new note to the accounts - introduced at the behest of the Bank of Israel - presents the flow of funds in the "bad debt account" of the bank. This shows that although NIS 6.2m. was set-off against current income as expenses for bad debts, NIS 2.4m. of previously wiped out debts were recovered in the course of the year, so that the net set-off was NIS 3.8m. as noted.

For First International, therefore, the poor and disappointing results of 1986 nevertheless contain the seeds of better things to come. The profits were hit by a ruffing from the Institute of Accountants that forced the bank to write-off NIS 3.9m. of taxes that it had already paid the Treasury, while starting from 1987 the rate of tax will drop significantly. At the same time, the growing portfolio of loans to the public will boost profitability.

It suffers from the same drawbacks as the whole system: The refusal of the authorities to allow it to increase commissions and the low margins available in areas such as savings schemes. It has also suffered a double blow of grievous proportions with the departure of Zedek Bino, which was bad enough in itself, plus his going to Leumi, so that he is not only not working for First International, but is actually working against it.

Granted that on the basis of the published figures, the shooting-star of the Israeli banking firmament has become rather dimmed. But it seems premature to prepare the eulogies.

Insider trading scandal

Israelis are likely to face criminal charge

Jerusalem Post Staff
Merrill Lynch executive Nahum Vaskevitch and Israeli investor David Sofer are both likely to face criminal charges in connection with the alleged insider trading scheme they masterminded and profited from to the tune of \$4 million.

Legal experts in London, where Vaskevitch worked as director of mergers and acquisitions for Merrill Lynch, said he could face extradition to the U.S. However, extradition from Israel would be a far more complicated matter.

Sofer, a Jerusalem resident, is believed to be in Israel now.

Vaskevitch is a dual British-Israeli citizen who lives in the Hampstead section of London.

Neither was available for comment yesterday.

The civil suit filed against the two by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Wednesday could not be used to extradite the two. However, the federal prosecutor in New York has said he is considering bringing criminal charges against them.

In the meantime, Vaskevitch was

reportedly fired from his Merrill Lynch job yesterday; he had been suspended on Wednesday when the charges were made. Merrill, the biggest brokerage in the U.S., has been seriously embarrassed by the scandal. Until now, neither the brokerage firm nor its employees have been linked to the series of insider trading scandals on Wall Street.

Yesterday, the company was making every effort to distance itself from the affair, stressing that "in no way benefited from the trades" conducted by Vaskevitch over the two-year period described in the SEC suit.

The SEC alleges that Vaskevitch, using confidential information he obtained in his job, passed on tips of impending mergers and acquisitions to Sofer. The information allegedly enabled Sofer and Vaskevitch to earn profits by buying into companies before news of impending mergers or buyouts reached the public and boosted the share price. Such insider trading is illegal in the U.S.

Although they have not been formally charged with any wrongdoing, three others were alleged to have profited by the scheme. They are: Louis Barnett, a Forth Worth, Texas, businessman and like Sofer, a director of Jordan Investments Ltd.; Michael J. Floersheim; and Michael Jesselson. Jesselson is the son of Ludwig Jesselson, president of Phillips Brothers, a commodities trading concern. Floersheim is reported to have worked at Phillips.

Trading in Jordan Investments, which is listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, was not suspended yesterday, an exchange spokesman said, noting that the firm itself was not connected with the affair.

Phoenix in deal on FIT

TEL AVIV (Itim). - The directors of the Phoenix Assurance Co., who are being sued for \$20 million in connection with the collapse of the FIT brokerage, yesterday agreed to temporarily relinquish control of part of their company's assets.

In an agreement reached in district court here, David and Yossie Hackmay, chairman and general manager of Phoenix, respectively, surrendered control of 26 per cent of Phoenix's assets to FIT's receivers. In exchange, the court lifted an order preventing them from leaving the country.

FIT's receivers initiated the suit against the Hackmayes two weeks ago, alleging the two illegally used the now

defunct brokerage's funds for their personal investments. Phoenix had a controlling stake in FIT until January 1986, three months before the brokerage went under.

The assets relinquished by the Hackmayes, who are father and son, are valued at between \$7m. and \$8m. The two will continue to participate in board meetings, receive dividends and maintain other shareholder rights. However, they will not be permitted to sell their shares.

Under the accord, if the two do not return from abroad within 21 days, the receivers will automatically get the shares. In the event the receivers win the suit, the money will be used to cover their court expenses.

Clal Trade profit triples

Post Economic Staff
Clal Trading Ltd. nearly tripled its profit in 1986 as the favourable economic climate in Israel heightened demand for imports and services, the company reported yesterday.

At the same time, its 51 per cent-owned Clal Computers and Technology, squeezed out slim \$47,240 profit, following a \$1.28 million loss the year before. Both companies are subsidiaries of Clal Ltd.

Clal Trading, which acts as a holding company for concerns operating in import-export and various other services, turned in a \$5.14m. profit for 1986, compared with \$1.77m. the previous year.

Income from sales and services were up just 8 per cent from 1985 to \$390,518.

Clal Trading attributed the sharp increase in earnings to the economy, specifically the relatively low level of inflation in 1986 in comparison with previous years and the stable exchange rate. Until the 10 per cent devaluation of January 13, the shekel had held at a constant rate of about 1.5 to the dollar since the implementation of the economic sta-

bilization programme in July 1985. Clal Trading said it had acted to cut expenses by consolidating operations without reducing its overall activities. Its cost of sales were up just under 3 per cent from 1985 to \$388.9m.

On the negative side, the company said its efforts to promote Israeli exports had not developed to the extent the company had anticipated, but it held out hope that the programme would yield results soon. It offered no further explanation. It also noted that its subsidiaries dealing in the computer industry were forced to reduce their activities, as many of their traditional customers in industry and the government scaled back operations and cancelled projects.

The problems in that sector were reflected in Clal Computers' results. The company was able to post a razor thin profit by holding down costs - consolidating activities, reducing management and cancelling unprofitable projects - and boosting sales.

The company registered a 5.2 per cent gain in income to \$34.03m. for 1986.

Tadiran to shut plant in Jerusalem

By SIMON LOUISON

For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. - Electronic giant Tadiran Ltd. plans to close its optoelectronics centre in Jerusalem this September, throwing 70 workers out of jobs.

Operation at the high technology optoelectronics factory will be transferred to Solid State Services of Leshem, a 50/50 joint operation between Tadiran and Rafael, the Armaments Authority.

The 70 positions lost are in addition to the 300 jobs Tadiran intends to shed from its 11,700-strong workforce this year.

Vice President Joel Matot said the company was cutting additional staff - it had off 1,000 last year - because business was slow, particularly because of the drop-off in Defence Ministry contracts and the "dollar situation." Tadiran is expected to announce a "small profit" on sales of \$500 million within a few days. Last year it made a profit of \$28m. on sales of \$750m.

Matot said the Jerusalem factory was being shut down less than 18 months after opening because a way had been found to cooperate with Rafael, formerly its competitor. "We had to choose one of the two and Leshem was bigger," he said.

Matot admitted the development costs at Jerusalem were "huge" but could not provide details. Factory manager Yehoshua Degani was unavailable for comment as Matot is the only spokesman for Tadiran.

Matot said the workers in the Jerusalem factory would be transferred either to Leshem or other sectors in the group but the Opto workers' committee dismissed this as untrue.

A committee source said none of the workers had agreed to transfer north and few if any had found other positions in Tadiran particularly while the company was shedding staff.

Forty per cent of the employees are scientists and engineers, and they will be forced to find a new field because of the lack of alternatives. Opto is producing highly specialized infra-red optical equipment for defence work. Workers at the factory claim its product is superior to that produced at Solid State and that it was impossible to transfer the technology. They also said Rafael was too bureaucratic and inflexible to make a success of the operation.

"The whole idea of passing the manufacturing to Rafael is contrary to the concept of Rafael which is supposed to be a development company, while Tadiran is a manufacturing company," said one displaced worker.

At present both factories are losing money. Opto is losing an estimated \$2m. on sales of \$2m., while Solid State's losses are estimated at \$5m. on sales of \$7m.

The closure will be a blow for Jerusalem's efforts to attract high tech industries to the area. Skilled workers from the factory will be forced to shift elsewhere for employment, according to the workers committee.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	121.52+0.92%
Non-Bank Index	141.27+1.17%
Arrangement	108.71+0.85%
Insurance	122.80+2.53%
Commerce, Services	137.37+1.17%
Real Estate	134.39+1.14%
Industrials	143.42+1.28%
Textiles	137.45+0.79%
Metals	138.32+1.75%
Electronics	152.16+0.70%
Chemicals	140.27+1.03%
Industrial Invest.	165.70+1.20%
Investment Cos.	158.25+0.81%
Gaferal Bond Index	108.58 UC
Index-linked Bonds	110.10+0.03%
Fully-linked	111.06+0.05%
Partially-linked	108.62+0.02%
Dollar-linked Bonds	108.45+0.18%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.92+0.03%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	109.19+0.12%
Long-term 5+ yrs	111.57+0.01%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS 16,678,100
Non-Bank	NIS 3,597,800
Arrangement	NIS 13,080,300
Bonds - total	NIS 5,335,700
Index-linked	NIS 3,791,700
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,544,100
Treasury Bills	NIS 4,790,300

Share Movements:

Advances	215 (83)
Declines	39 (12)
Unchanged	2 (3)
of which 5% +	5 (1)
of which 5% -	3 (1)
Unchanged	128 (117)
Trading Halt	39 (25)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked:	Mixed to 1%
3% fully-linked	Mixed to 1%

4.25% fully-linked

Stable/mixed to 1%	Stable
Double-linked:	Stable
Dollar-linked:	Rises slightly
Admon	Mixed to 1.5%
Rimon	Mixed to 0.5%
Gilboa	Stable
For. Curr. denominated	Stable
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	28.15-31.50

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	16.67%
Union 0.1	16.09%
Discount A	16.72%
Mizrahi r.	16.41%
Hapoalim r.	16.21%
General A	16.33%
Leumi stock	16.16%
Fin. Trade 1	16.83%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
			000NIS change
Commercial Banks			
(last part of "arrangement")			
Maritime	2185	8446	+3.7
General non-arr.	28800	343	+8.5
First Int'l	4830	1136	—
FIBI	5770	5825	1951 +2

Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB	81200	689	—
Union 0.1	68400	351	+1.0
Discount	116300	11	+3.3
Mizrahi	37670	37	+1.0
Hapoalim r.	62350	144	+1.0
General A	157750	9	—
Leumi 0.1	39550	3071	+1.2
Fin. Trade	52100	—	—

Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r.	9180	138	—
Dev. Mort.	4180	942	—
Argaman r.	3780	1299	—
Tefaruz	22700	114	—
Merriv r.	7802	98	-1.0

Financial Institutions			
Agrie Co.	no trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	30000	143	+7.2

Insurance			
Asrat 0.1 r.	1680	827	+3.8
Haasneh r.	425	37891	+2.4
Phoenix 0.1	740	6911	+3.0
Hamishmer	37670	37	+1.0
Memorah 1	2882	383	+10.0
Sahar r.	8020	520	+2.8
Zion Hold. 1	14385	72	+4.4

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GRUSS WALL STREET IN TEL AVIV.

FINANCIAL DATA ISRAELI EUROPEAN U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 2.5% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	12.3	10-25.50%	11-25.50%	15-27.50%
HAPOLIM	12.3	10-25.50%	11-25.50%	15-25.50%
DISCOUNT	12.3	10-25.50%	11-25.50%	15-25.50%
MIZRAHI	1.12	8-17%	6-17.50%	6-19.50%
FIRST INT'L	24.2	17-25.00%	18-25.50%	22-28.00%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAM - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (March 12)

MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.750	5.750	5.875
STG (£10,000 pounds)	8.500	8.375	8.250
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.000	3.000	3.125
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.850	3.125	3.125
YEN (5,000,000 yen)	2.750	2.625	2.625

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (March 12)

Currency basket	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rate
	Buy	Sell	
U.S. Dollar	1.8700	1.8810	1.871
Deutsche Mark	1.6119	1.6321	1.621
French Franc	0.8675	0.8784	0.876
Japanese Yen	2.5629	2.5850	2.582
Dutch Florin	0.2082	0.2093	0.209
Swiss Franc	1.0494	1.0615	1.054
Swedish Krona	0.7672	0.7788	0.777
Norwegian Krone	1.0333	1.0462	1.041
Danish Krone	0.2482	0.2523	0.250
Finnish Mark	0.2398	0.2437	0.242
Canadian Dollar	0.2303	0.2332	0.231
Australian Dollar	0.3546	0.3590	0.358
S. African Rand	1.2225	1.2388	1.231
Israeli Lira	1.1106	1.1245	1.117
Jordanian Dinar	0.7681	0.7777	0.773
Egyptian Pound	10.2322	1.2476	1.257
ECU	1.2193	1.2346	1.234
	1	1.8015	1.8240

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EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(March 12)
PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FIX	408.00	P.M. FIX	409.90
	PARIS NOON FIX	407.88	ZURICH P.M.	410.00
SILVER:	LONDON FIX	556.60		
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	535.00		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	124.30		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)				
Forward Rates				
	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	1.8565/75	82/79	118/115	230/225
POUND STERLING	1.5835/45	103/101	146/143	271/267
SWISS FRANC	1.5595/05	59/55	89/84	152/152
JAPANESE YEN	153.50/55	52/50	72/70	137/132
FRENCH FRANC	6.7191/93	163/183	255/265	540/590
ITALIAN LIRA	1324.25/75	7.50/0.00	11.25/12	2300/2375
DUTCH GULDEN	2.0915/05	38/35	58/54	118/112
BELGIAN FRANC	38.510/20	5/7	7.5/10.5	15/20
DANISH KRONE	6.8925/60	500/550	75/82.5	14850/15550
AFRICAN RAND	4.7752/2	12/8	18/13	30/70
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	1.7145/38	12.5/15	17.5/20	33.5/37.5
FINNISH MARK	4.5450/70	55/55	77.5/82.5	1600/1700
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.8684/89	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONE	6.9750/50	905/935	1350/1380	2735/2785

THE JERUSALEM POST

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An inquiry of sorts

THE INNER CABINET'S substitute for a judicial commission of inquiry on the Pollard affair was launched on its hazardous course yesterday.

Called "an independent committee of investigation," the two-man panel was greeted with an audible sigh of relief by Israel's badly disturbed friends, both Jewish and non-Jewish, in the U.S., even before both its suggested members consented to serve on it. To Secretary of State George Shultz it sounded "like the right way to go." The chairman of the Presidents' Conference, Morris Abram, was "encouraged" by it.

Domestically, too, a welcoming mat, of sorts, was extended to the committee. Although powerless to subpoena witnesses and to require testimony on oath, it was arguably better than nothing. There was some reason to believe that, though toothless, the committee would be able to gather more relevant information than the intelligence sub-committee of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

In the end, of course, it was not domestic pressure but the fear of American retaliation that brought on the reversal of Premier Yitzhak Shamir's view that no inquiry was needed. The premier, and like-minded cabinet diehards, bowed to the growing demand in the U.S. for an authoritative accounting by Israel itself of its role in the affair. This, after all, was no Iranagate, in which Israel's responsibility was, in American terms, marginal. The Pollard affair was made in Israel.

But the "political echelon" did so without in effect acknowledging Israel's, and its own, accountability. To make sure that the investigation would be as harmless as possible, the cabinet granted it just as much authority as then premier Menachem Begin at first offered to give a one-man committee to investigate the Sabra and Shatila massacre in September 1982. Mr. Begin's appointee, the then Supreme Court president Yitzhak Kahan, spurned the offer, and was later duly rewarded with the chairmanship of the judicial commission of inquiry on the matter.

With the 1982 Kahan precedent in mind — and perhaps the 1954 Olshan-Dori precedent as well — former Supreme Court president Moshe Landau could hardly join ex-chief of general staff Zvi Tzur in manning the body proposed by the cabinet this week. Citing lack of authority, he turned the appointment down.

From that moment on it was a safe bet that no Supreme Court judge, or ex-judge, would take his place, thus inevitably robbing the committee of even that "moral stature" which Mr. Shamir claimed would compensate for its lack of formal authority. In short order, it is true, a new candidate was found in the person of Attorney Yehoshua Rotenstreich, a respected jurist who is also chairman of the Press Council.

By presuming to enter into Judge Landau's shoes, however, Mr. Rotenstreich has plainly taken risks. Why should he believe that the committee, given its legal limitations, can do its job, if Judge Landau believes otherwise?

But the fact is that even a judicial committee of inquiry, with all the requisite legal teeth, would be useless if its brief were confined to an institutional examination of the Pollard affair. For what the affair has really revealed is the lack of political will to take responsibility for errors of commission or omission.

The order of the day, now seemingly more than ever before — this may be the national unity government's sole contribution to the development of Israel's political culture — is prevarication, self-deception and evasion of responsibility.

Aloni owes an apology

LYING in her hospital bed after a serious operation, MK Shulamit Aloni, one of the successful petitioners to the High Court of Justice in the Nakash case, was replying to a radio interviewer's questions about the court's ruling after it was published on Tuesday.

MK Aloni was, not surprisingly, rather satisfied. Except with the dissenting opinion of Judge Menahem Elon, the current occupant of the traditional Jewish law seat. About Judge Elon, MK Aloni, herself a lawyer, was not simply critical, she was abusive. She in fact made short shrift of all the judges who have sat on the Supreme Court "in the religious slot" since the late Moshe Silberg, and who, so she asserted, "forget that they are no longer representatives of rabbis and religious functionaries."

Elon, former professor of Jewish Law at the Hebrew University and author of the standard treatise on the historical tradition of Jewish law is, then, nothing but a "representative" of rabbis and religious functionaries when he pens a decision that does not comport with MK Aloni's opinion.

Coming from the leader of the Citizens Rights Movement, such ready contempt is itself only worthy of contempt. MK Aloni may not think much of the NRP Young Guard's complaint about her to the police about contempt of court, or of Herut MK Dov Shilansky's complaint to the Bar Association, but she should pause to consider what she has done to the principles of fairness and equity which she espouses.

Then she should publicly apologize to Judge Elon for her unseemly outburst.

FUNDS

(Continued from Page One)
ral, legitimate address for them. They had no idea if the prime minister or any other minister knew about them, but they were certain that they were legitimate emissaries of our government and they deserve our sympathy," he said.

Dror described the Pollards as "naive and very positive people" who are now alone and neglected.

"The human aspect is our only consideration," he said.

The formation of the group and the public's response was a declaration that the people of Israel did not associate with the government's behaviour in the affair, he added.

"The Pollards were certain that since Israel and America are profoundly friendly allies, to an extent seldom reached, they didn't wrong the U.S."

"If the government says they

acted independently — maybe it is so; but how could the Pollards know that? The only thing they knew was that they were serving Israel without harming their country," Dror said.

The money raised by their campaign has a threefold purpose: to show the support of "hundreds of thousands" of Israelis; to assist the Pollards, who are now broke; and perhaps to help "someone create an atmosphere which will cause the American authorities to somehow ease the punishment."

The father of Anne Henderson-Pollard made an emotional appeal to Israelis yesterday to help his family.

"Here is somebody who is suffering, who is accused of hideous crimes and please, somebody, listen. We don't have enough money to do this," Bernard said in a telephone interview with Gali Zabal.

Pollard's sentence

Paying price for Israel

Allan E. Shapiro

THE SEVERITY of the sentence handed down to the Pollards and the hysteria surrounding it introduce new elements into this dismal chapter of U.S.-Israel relations. Imprisonment for life has been imposed on Jonathan Pollard, despite the fact that he appears to have fulfilled to the letter — often to Israeli chagrin — the plea bargain entered into with the prosecution.

If the judge, at his own discretion, elected, as is seldom done, to disregard the deal made after Pollard's arrest, it was because Israel was deemed to have been remiss. Certainly this should not have been a factor affecting Pollard's culpability in any manner, shape or form, and it seems incredible that it would enter into considerations regarding the severity of the sentence. If the Israeli failed to make less than the total disclosure the Americans thought was coming to them, why should Pollard pay the price?

Pollard allowed his concern for Israel's survival to take precedence over the obligations of the trust imposed on him in his sensitive position. The court had before it an American Jew who had betrayed his trust. It passed sentence on the government of the State of Israel.

U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger made no pretence at making the distinction. Pollard, in his view, was the most dangerous spy in American history (he should have been hanged, he averred) because an overly strong Israel would be somehow detrimental to American interests. Weinberger certainly did not reach this conclusion because of the Pollard case.

Here was an opportunity for venting spleen that had accumulated long before Pollard was ever heard of. Whether or not Pollard's espionage really caused the extensive damage to American intelligence operations that Weinberger claims, it is reason-

able to believe that he outclassed the Walkers, for example, who turned U.S. intelligence codes over to the Russians for a period of years? But what does Weinberger's policy position with regard to a strong Israel have to do with the punishment meted out to Jonathan and Ann Pollard?

IF WEINBERGER'S statements have their roots in a long-held and thinly-concealed aversion to close American ties with Israel, other American reaction seems grounded in a nether region of the psyche, where myth rules reason. Take the statement of the federal prosecutor, for example, that he hoped that Pollard would never again see the light of day. Here was a prosecutor whose only courtroom victory had been to see the plea bargain, to which he was a party, disregarded by the sentencing judge.

Pollard had been handed to him on a silver platter. Without Israeli cooperation, faulty as it might have been, all he had was a case of unlawful possession of classified documents, as far as hard proof was concerned. The proof of actual transmission to a foreign power and the extent of the operation came from Israel and from Pollard himself. Faced with Israel's deal with the Americans, Pollard waived his constitutional right to remain silent. Israel and Pollard made the prosecution's case. The heroics of the federal prosecutor, therefore, found expression only in post-sentencing vengeance.

Israel's deal with the Americans set Pollard up. This only adds to the already weighty moral obligation Israel owes the Pollards. Pollard certainly had every reason to believe that he was dealing with authorized representatives of Israel. Whether or not they were in fact authorized is, as regards Pollard himself, simply irrelevant. Here was a man risking his future and that of his family, dealing with ranking Israeli officials, some working out of the Israeli

READERS' LETTERS

ANESTHETICS AND ABORTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The conclusions of Diane Shye and Michal Shonbrun of the Israel Women's Network ("Problems of abortion," February 16) as to the type of anesthetic and the cause of the tragic death of Yael Shikri are premature and presumptuous. As the case is *sub judice* we are prevented from discussing details, but in general it may be stated that there are far fewer adverse reactions to general anesthesia than to local anesthetics.

It is true that all anesthetics are safer when administered in hospitals, but the unwarranted conclusion that "standard procedure" needs to be changed supports the contention that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

MYSTERY WRITER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Further to the letter from Anna Levin (March 1), I too never miss that clever, interesting and humorous column advertising the international edition of The Jerusalem Post. It is one of the highlights of the Friday edition.

Who is the mystery writer? He certainly deserves to be identified.

YAFFA OREN
Rehovot.
The writer is staff member Sam Orbaum. Ed., J.P.

Sir, — I read with interest your paper's recent subscription advertisement, which referred to a hypothetical Israeli ice-hockey team. It would appear that my younger ice-hockey days in Montreal have not gone unnoticed in Israel. Now if you can just locate the other players mentioned, the Stanley Cup may yet reach Jerusalem!

SIMON "BOOM-BOOM" BERKOWICZ
Jerusalem (Montreal).

REWARD AND PUNISHMENT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — My heart aches for Jonathan Pollard and his wife, and today I am deeply ashamed of Israel's action. While those who inveigled him are being rewarded, Pollard, who took the risks and had done so much for Israel's security, was refused refuge by the Israeli embassy and sacrificed.

How immoral and cruel can our actions become?

ABRAHAM A. POLACHEK
Jerusalem.

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Every woman should have the right to ask for an explanation and advice on the type of anesthesia or analgesia available, and give her consent to the method of choice. Most women prefer general or regional anesthesia, and after seeing abortions performed under so-called local anesthetics, so do most professionals.

DR. ABBA ETCHIN
Director, Dept. of Anesthesia "B"
Sheba Medical Centre
DR. DAVID M. SEER
Division of Obstetrics and Gynecology,
Sackler Faculty of Medicine,
Tel Aviv University
Tel Hashomer.

BETRAYING THE CHILDREN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Regarding Professor Yehoshafat Harkabi's comment (January 30) that by negotiating with the PLO, Israelis are betraying the children: Nothing could be further from the truth. Negotiating away Jerusalem, giving up territory for peace will not only be the beginning of our destruction, but it is the ultimate betrayal of all our children, of whom I consider myself one. It means giving up.

PAUL J. ACEMAN
Vancouver, Canada.

BRITISH OLIM IN HAIFA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The Haifa Branch of the Hithadut Olei Britannia is planning to form a social and cultural group for young adults. We would very much like to hear from both single and married English-speaking young adults in and around the Haifa area.

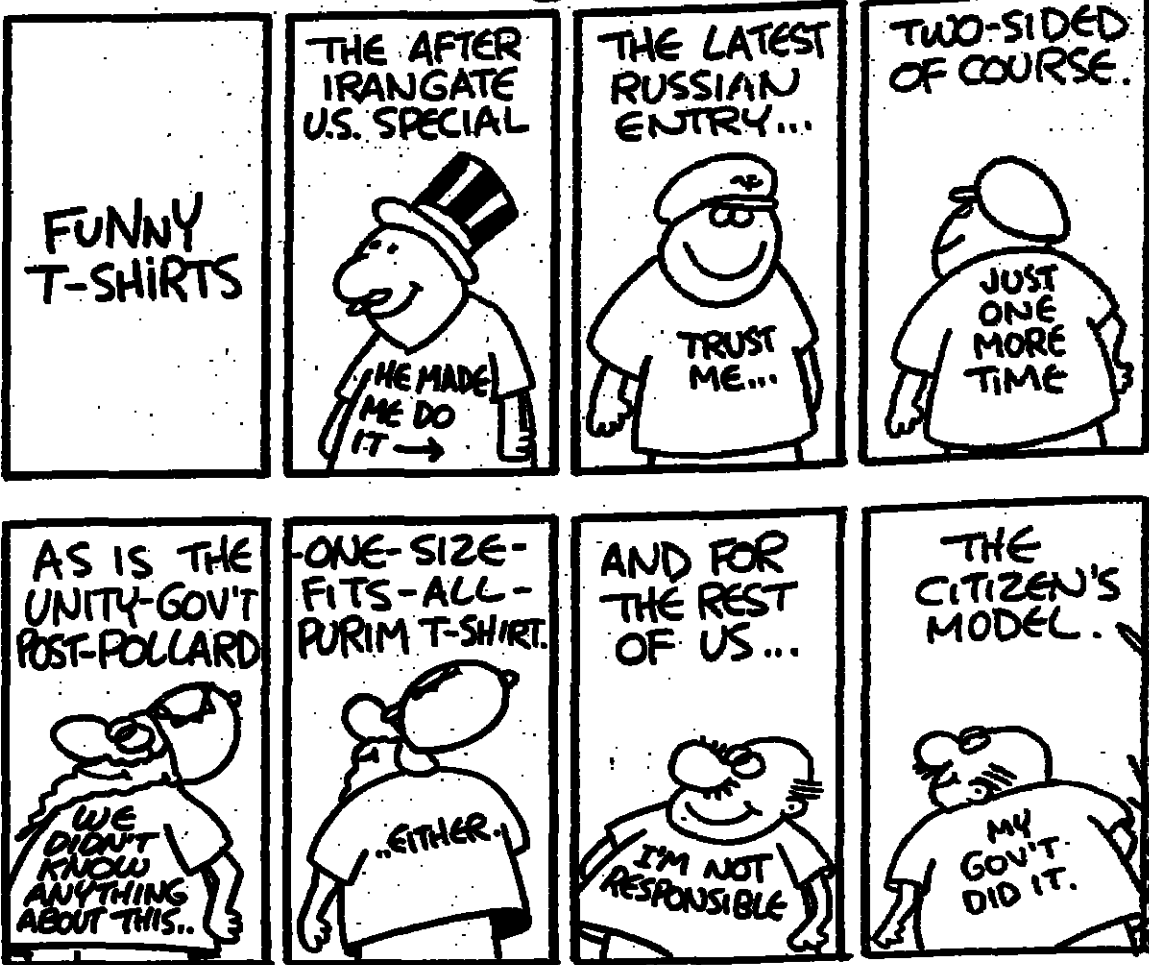
For further information please write to HOB Head Office, at P.O.B. 16266, Tel Aviv, 61162; or telephone Steve, 04-526987, or Ruth, 04-236940.

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The Friday Dry Bones



Embassy itself, which also provided logistic and financial support. What difference could it possibly make, with regard to Israel's obligations to the Pollards, whether or not the Israelis involved were authorized to do what they did?

Israel's conduct with regard to the Pollards has been morally indefensible. It lacks even the cynical justification of being politically expedient. Israel got Pollard into this mess. This is a fact no one in his right mind disputes, not withstanding Shamir's statement to the contrary. So why the fashfulness about standing behind him, at the very minimum to the extent of financing the legal defense? For the American public, this would in no sense be regarded as condoning, after all the official statements of regret, what the Pollards did. Quite the contrary. It would be a tangible expression of Israel's recognition of its own culpability and a readiness to make amends to those most directly and intimately injured, the Pollards themselves.

Ambassador Meir Rosenne's statement, in a radio interview, that the Pollard family has no problem with the enormous legal expenses involved, because Pollard's father is a professor at Notre Dame University, is incredible.

ARE DIASPORA JEWS expendable? Is this another episode, like the neglect of the Egyptian Jews, caught in that other "rogue" operation in 1954, which later developed into the Lavon Affair? In the ex-

change of prisoners after the Sinai War of 1956, they were somehow forgotten.

At least their defence in the Cairo trial was financed by Israel, although not very generously. Repeated appeals for the retention of a first-class English QC to handle their defence were met with refusal on budgetary grounds.

In the 1954 Egyptian foul-up, then defence minister Pinhas Lavon, denied that he had given the order to put the operation into effect. However, he promptly acknowledged ministerial responsibility for actions taken within his sphere of responsibility, even though unaware of them, and, in fact, he did resign.

Since then, the notion of ministerial responsibility has gone out the window. It has almost become a badge of honour for the responsible minister not to have known what was going on. Peres, who as defence minister set up the now-disbanded Bureau for Scientific Relations (Lekem) apparently doesn't know why he did it. Sharon, who put one of Israel's master spies in charge of the bureau, was also in the dark. So were Moshe Arens and Yitzhak Rabin, who put the intelligence that mysteriously materialized out of nowhere to good operational use.

Here we go again. Sella, Eitan and Yagur, Pollard's operators, could all probably swear truthfully that they acted "with authorization and permission." Peres, Sharon, Arens and Rabin could all declare that they knew all that a defence minister had

to know and that they were ignorant of espionage in the U.S. If someone in the defence ministry had tried to tell them, they would have wanted him off, as Peres did in the General Security Service affair.

This is not a fault in the system of administration, when it comes to intelligence matters. It is the system itself. Perhaps it has some justification, should things go wrong, when it comes to dealing with a foreign power. It has no justification as a method of dodging responsibility within the domestic political arena.

A connection exists between pride and responsibility. Being proud means standing up straight and taking it. The errors with regard to the American government, the Pollard family, and the Israeli public are interrelated. The vengeful and irrational American response makes it difficult to undo them.

The Weinberger school of thought in the American political establishment and the gut attitudes on which it feeds and which fuelled the hysteria over the Pollard affair, aim at bigger game than Rafi Eitan and Aviem Sella. Giving Eitan a cushy government corporation job and Sella a major airforce command simply makes it easier for unfriendly forces to find rational justification for opinions held on other grounds.

The Israel public should be after bigger game as well. Only a committed anti-Semite could believe that Israel has the political leadership it deserves.

The writer is a political scientist.

We mustn't abandon the Pollards

No matter who gave the instructions, who knew, who kept quiet, and why: whether it was wisdom or folly — let everyone judge for himself. The Pollards were called on, and responded with all their hearts. If the Government of Israel does not act, let the citizens of Israel encourage and support the Pollards. They need and deserve nothing less!
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